The Merchants' Exchange
Grill Room and Restaurant - -
QUANN BROS., Proprietors,
319 Seymour St., VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Daily Colonist.

BEST DOUBLE SCREENED
HOUSEHOLD ★ COAL
$6.00 Per Ton Delivered, Weight Guaranteed
HALL, GOEPEL & COMP'Y,
100 Government St. 'Phone 83.

VOL. LXXXIV.---NO 160 VICTORIA B C SUNDAY OCTOBER 28 1900 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

A Prominent Point
IN BUSINESS IS
Special Articles at Special Prices

OUR SPECIAL RING
$5—A Good Five-Stone ...Opal Hoop...—$5

If you have not yet seen these heavy 14k. gold rings set with five fine opals of good size and quality, come in at once and see them on view in our windows.

Challoner & Mitchell,
Jewellers and Opticians. 47 Government St.

"NOVO"
The Great Cleaner
Should be used in every household. Won't wash clothes, but will clean everything else.
HUDSON'S BAY CO.
AGENTS.

THERE IS NO MORE...

Certain method of entertaining the average woman than by spreading before her a list of attractive bargains.

Here is a "spread" that will cause surprise among even our regular patrons, who, as all know, are accustomed to getting more than good values:

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR .....$1.10 sack.
THREE STAR FLOUR .....$1.15 sack.
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN .....$1.45 sack.
SUGAR, GRANULATED ... 17 lbs. $1.00.
NOVO ..... 25 cents cake.
(The greatest of all cleaners for paint, carpets, etc.)

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

..FLANNELS..
A LARGE STOCK OF
Grey and Colored Flannels
AT MILL PRICES.
J. PIERCY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. - VICTORIA, B.C.

GENUINE DOUBLE BOILED ENGLISH
LINSEED OIL $1 Per Gal.
WHITE LEAD, $7.45 and $7.80 per 100 lbs.
J. W. MELLOR, - - 76 & 78 FORT ST

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as hotel proprietors of the Arlington and Alberni Hotels, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Thos. Jackson retiring.

All debts owing by the late firm will be paid by Augustus Labelle, who will continue the business, and all accounts due to the late firm are to be paid to said Augustus Labelle.

Dated at Alberni, B. C., this 1st day of October, A. D., 1900.

AUGUSTUS LABELLE.
THOMAS JACKSON.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

Victoria Transfer Co.
LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. 1883.
Livery & Hack Stables
10, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad
HACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS AND BUSSES SUPPLIED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Seagrams 83 Is the Best
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.
B. C. AGENTS.

AMBERITE
Just arrived, ex Br. ship Glenogil a full consignment of
Curtiss & Harvey's Sporting Amberite and Black Powder
ALSO A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED AMBERITE SMOKELESS SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES, LOADED IN ENGLAND
For prices and particulars, apply to
ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

Better Than The Best
HOUDE'S
Straight Cut Cigarettes
Manufactured by
B. HOUDE & CO.
QUEBEC.

Lime! Lime!
Marble Bay Lime.
(Trade Mark.)
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.
EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime.)
FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.
OUR "PLASTERERS'" BRAND IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

Dr. S. M. Hartman
DENTIST.
Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.
Office: 115 Government Street.

CHIT RICE.
Your poultry need something warm—feed them rice. We have it.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market.

Safety Razors.
A boon to Travellers by land or sea. Easy shaving, easy to strop, and no danger of cutting the face. Give them a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed, at
FOX'S, 78 GOVT St

BELGIUM HARES.
Received, a shipment of thoroughbred Belgium Hares. All Pedigree Stock. The finest in British Columbia, to be seen at my store, 12 Store street.

Removal Notice

Chung Lung & Co., Importers and Dealers in Chinese Merchandise, and Contractors, have removed from Government street to 45 Fisguard street. 811

Houses For Sale.
$700 will buy a two story house, will be newly painted outside, and kalsomined inside to suit purchaser; situate in Spring Ridge; payable $100 cash, and $100 every six months; 7 per cent. interest.
$2,300 will buy an eight roomed house on Young street; $300 cash.
$2,800 will buy a very fine residence over James Bay; $500 cash.
$1,900 will buy nine roomed house and over an acre off Burnside road.
$600 will buy a nice cottage near the sea.
$570 will buy four roomed cottage, Victoria West.
$700 will buy five roomed cottage off the Saanich road.
Houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city from $500 to $40,000.
A. W. MORE & CO.
86 Government St. Next Bank of Montreal.

Mining Shares.

1,000 IRON MASK	$ .30
5,000 NOBLE FIVE	.5
4,000 WINNIPEG	3¼
5,000 WHITE BEAR	3¼
2,000 RAMBLER CARIBOO	.27
1,000 CARIBOO McKINNEY	.73
1,000 WAR EAGLE	1.05
1,000 CENTRE STAR	1.51
1,000 NORTH STAR	.95
1,000 PAYNE	.95
500 SLOCAN STAR	1.00

A. W. MORE & CO.,
86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

J. F. FOULKES & CO.
Stock Brokers and Mining Agents.
ALL MINING STOCKS DEALT IN.

REAL ESTATE.
$1,500 will buy a 66x389 Lot on Simcoe St.
$2,600 will buy 2 Lots and 10 room House on View Street.
$6,000 will buy 2 Lots and 10 room House on Douglas Street.
$8,500 will buy 4 Lots and 10 room House on Pandora Street.
FIVE FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

BRYAN ON TOUR.

Fourteen Thousand People Attend His Meeting in New York.

New York, Oct. 27.—Wm. J. Bryan's second coming to this city was the occasion of one of the greatest political demonstrations of the campaign. Fourteen thousand people heard him speak at Madison Square Garden. His morning was spent at New Haven, and this afternoon he made several addresses at points between New Haven and this city. He was accompanied to the city by two hundred Yale students. When he arrived at the Grand Central station there were more than 5,000 persons to greet him. He spent the remainder of the afternoon at the Hoffman house, where he went over the business of the campaign with the leaders.

He Scores Laurier

Sir Charles Tupper on Premier's Excuse For Abandoning Mutual Preference.

Westminister and Vancouver Conservatives Having Gratifying Success.

A Lively Meeting in Nanaimo Where Mr. Wolley, Side Scores.

Brockville, Oct. 27.—Sir Charles Tupper addressed a large meeting here last night. In the course of his speech, Sir Charles said:

"At Toronto, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he once believed that Canada could have mutual preferential trade with a revenue tariff, but his visit to England had convinced him that this was a mistake, and that it could only be obtained on the basis of free trade within the Empire. This statement was not consistent with other statements made by Sir Wilfrid on the same subject. There was not a country in the world except England that did not treat its colonies on a different footing from the rest of the world. All that would be required of England would be to put herself on similar footing. The Duke of Devonshire asked from colonial premiers suggestions as to how the commercial bonds of the Empire could be drawn closer. Sir Wilfrid in London presented an unanswerable argument for mutual preferential trade, and his present excuse for abandoning that policy was too thin. (Laughter.) He had had no experience in England whatever when that invitation was issued by the Duke of Devonshire (that was done the day after Laurier landed in England), but then and there he absolutely refused to accept any such proposition.

Sir Wilfrid had absolutely refused to accept any preference in England's market, saying that it would interfere with the free trade system and that protection would be a curse to England, as it had been to Canada. Thus he repudiated mutual preferential trade from the start, and betrayed the dearest interests of Canada on a question which he had himself declared to be of immense importance. Of course, no definite proposal was made by England, by the Duke of Devonshire or anybody else.

English statesmen desired to avoid the least semblance of dictation to the colonies, but Mr. Chamberlain had repeatedly said that if the colonies could offer any suggestions towards promoting the commercial unity of the Empire, they would be met in no backstanding manner.

Senator Fulford has instructed his solicitors to take proceedings at once against Clarke Wallace for stating he had purchased a senatorship and was using this for promoting advertising in his business.

Quebec, Oct. 27.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke at Farnham and Granby to-day.

VANCOUVER CONSERVATIVES.

Vancouver, Oct. 27.—The central Conservative committee rooms were filled with an enthusiastic audience to-night on the occasion of the second rally of the party. Mr. Robie Reed, of New Westminster, was the principal speaker. He took exception to a cartoon depicting the Conservatives as fighting among themselves, and said the Conservatives were united and the Liberals were squabbling. He cited as an example the hostile utterance against the Liberal party of W. W. B. McInnes, H. H. Cook and the Gleaner (Huntingdon, Que.,) newspaper.

He thought that the Liberals should not be upheld because of the material success of the country, which was not due to the Liberals. That party had broken every election pledge made, and there was no principle underlying the present Liberal party. There was a great principle in Conservatism and that principle always upheld British patriotism, imperialism and progress.

Geo. Maxwell, M.P., returned from Atlin to-night and addressed the Liberals in their committee room.

MR. WOLLEY'S MEETING.

Nanaimo, Oct. 27.—An audience that crammed the opera house greeted Mr. Wolley to-night. Col. Prior and Col. Gregory were present, and Andrew Haslam acted as chairman.

Col. Prior spoke first, introducing Mr. Wolley, the Conservative candidate, in highly eulogistic terms. He humorously criticized the other candidates and declared that Ralph Smith had appealed to the Conservative convention for nomination.

J. Hawthorthwaite denied this.

Col. Prior said that not only one, but two telegrams were received from Smith asking for nomination. Moreover, Mr. Cotton, of Vancouver, telegraphed asking that Smith be nominated. This caused a great sensation. Passing to Sloan, Col. Prior severely criticized him for alleging independence after advertising himself as a lifelong Liberal of Liberal parentage. Mr. McInnes was doing his fighting for him. Col. Prior had heard that Mr. Sloan could not stir out of his bedroom with Mr. McInnes.

A reference to Joe Martin provoked deafening shouts of dissention and yells of "He's dead." Col. Prior said, "What, is he dead, too! If I go on this way the whole Liberal party will be dead, as every one I have mentioned is dead." (Roars of laughter.)

Col. Prior had some amusing passages with men who tried to heckle him, convulsing the audience with his witty repartee and apt retorts. He criticized the Liberal preferential tariff amidst the constant interruptions from Liberals in the audience. He was not once stumped in facts or figures, and made a distinct hit with the audience. He contended that the Liberal government made the poorest of all attempts to keep the Chinese out.

Capt. Wolley then spoke. He criticized Mr. Smith's platform seriatim and declared that the gravest charges against Smith was his connection with capital in the person of Mr. Robins. He was solid with neither Liberals nor Labor, and had utterly failed to get the endorsation of those labor men who knew him best. Labor at a distance made him its head, Labor at home does not want him.

Mr. Wolley then quoted the utterances of Mr. McInnes against the Laurier government, and said if what Mr. McInnes, Sloan's nurse, said about Mr. Smith were true, he had no right to be elected. If what Mr. Smith said of Sloan were correct, he ought not to be chosen. Mr. Wolley referred to Mr. McInnes as "Resolution William," amid much laughter.

Mr. Wolley wound up by criticizing the Yukon administration and suggesting that the Chinese be compelled to observe white men's sanitary laws, so as to get rid of them. Mr. Wolley got excellent hearing and was frequently applauded.

Col. Gregory, who followed, spoke on behalf of Ralph Smith and severely attacked McInnes.

CAMPAIGN IN WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Oct. 27.—The Conservative campaign is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Dewdney is meeting with the greatest encouragement from city and district, while Mr. Morrison's irritability and brevity of temper is ruining his cause. A rousing meeting was held to-night of fishermen, who this time support the opposition. Mr. Dewdney is in Chilliwack to-night.

Increases His Majority

Attorney General Campbell Beats Liberal Opponents Badly at Morris.

Conservatives Have Gained Many Votes Since the Last Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, Oct. 27.—The bye-election for the Manitoba legislature caused by the acceptance by Hon. Colin H. Campbell of the attorney-generalship, succeeding Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, took place in Morris to-day. The result was a sweeping victory for Mr. Campbell over M. Laurie, Liberal.

The latest returns give a Conservative majority of 300, with one or two polls to hear from, which will increase the majority.

Campbell's majority at the general election was 188.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Instructor For Macdonald School Starts For Victoria This Week.

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—(Special)—Lord Minto formally opened the Macdonald manual training school here to-day. Addresses were delivered by prominent persons, also by W. Dunnell, instructor, who leaves next week to open the manual school in Victoria.

BURIED A SEAMAN ALIVE

Filipino Captain Found Guilty of Horrible Murder of U. S. Sailor.

Manila, Oct. 24, via Hongkong, Oct. 27.—The rebel Capt. Nevirio has been tried by a military commissioner at Baler, Northern Luzon, charged with burying alive a seaman named Macdonald, of Lieut. Gilmore's Yorktown party. Nevirio was found guilty and sentenced to death. The commissioner's sentence is now in the hands of Gen. Macarthur, for approval. The testimony was produced at the trial, showing Nevirio also caused the death of Veuville, another member of the Yorktown party, by delivering him into the hands of the native tribesmen known as Iggoritos, who, under the pretext of going fishing, lured Veuville into the woods and murdered him, with two Spanish friends who were Veuville's fellow-captives. The tribesmen bound Veuville, opened his veins and sucked his blood until he was dead. The evidence also showed that Nevirio killed a Filipino named Rodrigua, who was suspected of being friendly to the Americans.

WANT THEIR HEADS.

Reward Offered by Chinese For Killing of Missionaries.

Hongkong, Oct. 27.—The Chinese Mutual Protective Society to the Hoi Hing district has offered $500 for the head of Dr. Sager, of the American Board of Missions, and $300 each for the heads of the Rev. S. G. Tope, a British Wesleyan missionary, Dr. Graves, Baptist missionary, and Dr. Beattie, of the American Presbyterian board. The magistrate of that district is notedly anti-foreign, and inspired the posting of the placards. Protection has been guaranteed by placard to all who destroy the property of the missions or convents.

STORMS IN ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 27.—Violent gales, accompanied by snow and rain, have swept over parts of the country, causing floods. The northern districts of the lowlands are flooded. At Newcastle, Hartlepool, Stockton, South Shields and elsewhere the people have been compelled to seek refuge in the upper stories of their houses, and traffic is carried on by means of boats.

Andrew Usher & Co.'s
Celebrated Scotch Whiskies.
Olympia Beer
The Best Imported Lager.
Victoria Agent:
W. A. WARD,
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

Drastic Measures

London Press Advises Lord Roberts to Deal Severely With Boers.

Lord Rosebery's Speech Before the Christian Social Union on Imperialism.

Amalgamation of the Free Church and the United Presbyterians.

London, Oct. 27.—With the exception of the unexpected activity of the Boers and the re-appearance before the public of a statesman supposed to be politically dead, nothing has occurred this week in England capable of disturbing the enthusiasm over the home-coming of the City Imperial Volunteers. The news of the guerilla successes in South Africa which has been received during the last few days has prompted some of the more serious publications to sound notes of alarm. The Saturday Review begs Lord Roberts to take "a lesson from one who was a greater soldier than he, Caesar, and ruthlessly suppress the rebellion."

"The truest mercy in the present case," says the Globe, "is to be merciless."

That fairly voices the average opinion of the government organs, while a few out-and-out Radical organs scarcely conceal their satisfaction arising from their ability to say "I told you so," in reference to the war being long drawn out and engendering racial hatred.

An encounter as dramatic as any that marked the battlefields of South Africa may shortly occur at Marseilles. The plan of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, to go to Marseilles to meet Mrs. Chamberlain, who is now at Aix-la-Bains, will more than probably be affected just about the time that Mr. Kruger is arriving at the same port on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland. Judging from the tone of French public opinion, the simultaneous arrival of these two leading figures in the late world drama would afford opportunities for demonstrations not too pleasant for Mr. Chamberlain, and which might possibly cause international complications that would be hard to settle peacably.

Speaking on Friday, before a meeting of the Christian Social Union, Lord Rosebery struck a note which meets with universal approval from all sections of the Liberals, even those who were most bitterly opposed to the former leader. "Imperialism," he declared, "depends on the integrity and heart of the Empire for its virtue."

Continuing, Lord Roseberry said: "What is an empire unless it is pillared on an imperial race? The heart of the Empire is Great Britain, and the heart of Great Britain is London. You cannot afford to let the source and centre of the Empire decay or be poisoned, and this Imperial race to be vitiated and poisoned in the dens of crime and horror in which too many of them are reared at this moment."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who has been the Liberal leader in the House of Commons up to the present, is said to be ready to accept Lord Roseberry's leadership. Combining this with the former premier's (Rosebery's) partial retirement from the turf, the expectation is rife that he will return to the arena of active politics, and make the fight of his life against "the mammoth majority" of the present government.

It is interesting to observe, while speaking of the next parliament, what a task confronts the speaker of the House of Commons before he masters the personnel of the new house. In includes no less than eight Wilsons, four Balfours, four Smiths, four Thomases, four O'Briens and four Murrays, to say nothing of half a dozen trios of simliarly named members and a perfect mass of couples.

Church matters are attracting no little interest. The resignation of the Bishop of Exeter, the Right Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, has given Lord Salisbury the chance to add one more to the long list of bishops of his creation, an opportunity which the anti-Ritualists have improved by memorializing the Premier to appoint a low churchman, who will protect the Protestant interest better than the former bishop.

Within a few days final steps will be taken to amalgamate the two great Scotch churches, the Free Church and the United Presbyterians, under the names of the United Free Church of Scotland, which will accomplish a greater breaking down of religious barriers and divisions than the century has witnessed.

The old question of the morality of the stage is once more discussed by the English bishops and clergy. This time it is the Rochester diocesan conference, where several clergymen urged a sweeping crusade against the immorality of English plays and actors. Canon Jelf, well known here, declared it was a dreadful thing to see a Christian man taking the part of a murderer and a Christian woman playing the role of a harlot, now so common in the London theatres.

The Bishops of Rochester and South Wark, however, persuaded a modification of the resolutions, the Bishop of Rochester telling the clergy they would be ashamed to utter such statements before one delicate refined lady who was a friend of his in the profession. It was then agreed that stage actors, managers and artists merely required the watchful attention of churchmen.

VALLEYFIELD STRIKE.

No Further Rioting—Most of the Troops Sent Home.

Valleyfield, Que., Oct. 27.—There has been no further rioting here. All the militia except 150 men have been sent back to Montreal; these will be kept until all danger of violence is passed.

Eight more ringleaders were arrested to-day and sent to Beauharnois jail. If there is any further trouble it will occur on Monday when the hands are paid off.

SAVE YOUR HAIR!

OUR HAIR TONIC will stimulate the growth and will positively remove dandruff. Three Bottles Guaranteed. Price 50 cents a bottle.

GEO. MORISON & CO., the Leading Druggists, 55 Gov't Street
TELEPHONE 85 VICTORIA.
ESTABLISHED 1862

Ubiquitous General Dewet

Roberts Wires of the Fighting With the Wily Boer Leader.

The British Losses on Thursday Last Heavier Than First Reported.

London, Oct. 27.—A despatch received at the war office from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, October 26, referring to the fighting of Gen. Barton's column with Gen. Dewet's forces on October 25, says:

"The British losses were heavier than at first reported, an additional officer and nineteen wounded on the field, and twenty-six Boers were made prisoners.

"Three Boers who held up their hands in token of surrender and then fired on the British, were court martialled, convicted and sentenced to death. I have confirmed the sentence."

The despatch also refers to minor affairs in which the troops of Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Methuen were engaged and to a serious incident between Springfontein and Philippolis, Orange River Colony, where 50 cavalrymen were ambushed and captured by the Boers, only seven of the party escaping.

Another despatch from Lord Roberts says:

"Barton attacked the ubiquitous Dewet near Frederickstad. The Boers were scattered in all directions."

TO MURDER LOUBET.

Plot to Assinate French President Has Been Discovered.

Yyons, Oct. 27.—The Nouvelist de Lyons says a plot to assassinate President Loubet has ben discovered.

It appears that a working electrician named Cautaurnier entered the electric company's premises at Nimez and stole 2,500 francs. He was traced to Orange, near Lyons, where he was arrested. Documents found on his person revealed, the paper says, an anarchist conspiracy to assassinate President Loubet on his coming visit to Yyons to unveil a monument erected to the memory of President Carnot. Coutournier is stid to have committed the burglary in order to obtain funds to carry out his project. He has, it is added, confessed to the police, who are now tracking his accomplices and watching anarchists in order to prevent any attempt to carry out the scheme.

WANTS TO VOTE.

Jap Tries to Get His Name on the Voters' List in Vancouver.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vanvouver, Oct. 27.—A Japanese named Tomy Homma, who is a naturalized British subject, insists upon voting in the forthcoming Dominion elections. Thomas Cunningham, collector of votes, refused to place his name on the voters' list. Mr. Homma then engaged Messrs. Harris & Bull, barristers, to prosecute his claims to the right of registration.

Mr. Cunningham quotes the British Columbia statutes, which says, in effect, that no Chinese, Japanese or Indian shall have his name placed on the voters' list for any electoral district, or be entitled to vote in any election. And as there is a penalty of $50 for any collector of voters allowing the law to be violated, Mr. Cunningham says he is not going to violate that law.

The choicest club whiskey is Jesse Moore "AA" and in club life it is in great demand.

PLEASED WITH NOME.

A Nanaimo Man Who Returns Well Satisfied With His Success.

Nanaimo, Oct. 27.—(Special)—Joseph Bolzano, a Nanaimo miner, returned today from a trip to Cape Nome, very much satisfied with his luck in that camp. He and a partner worked a claim on Anvil creek all summer, and cleaned up, one day, four thousand dollars. At other times they made very high pay. The country is pocketty; immensely rich in spots, but quite barren in others. A party of seven men, near Bolzano's claim, working ten hours one day in September, got out $14,710. Many men who were stoney broke last spring and had to beg food and shelter, made fortunes before the season closed, by happening to strike rich spots. Bolzano says the reports of suffering and distress are greatly exaggerated, and while away he enjoyed the best of health, and says he is delighted with the country, and will return as early as possible next spring. There is enough food, drink and clothing stored in Nome now, Bolzano says, to keep a city the size of San Francisco going for a year. All the traders did well this year, and there was plenty of money changing hands. The first snow of this season fell on the 1st of October; after that there was delightfully clear and cool weather, and although snow was falling as the steamer San Pedro, on which he came south, pulled out from the beach, the weather was mild. Twelve or fifteen hundred men will come down this season, and Nome City will have a winter population of about 6,000. The railway from Nome to Anvil creek is being pushed vigorously and should soon be finished. It will be an immense boon to the miners.

JAMES EAGNALL'S DEATH.

Particulars of the Accidental Shooting of the Factor at Laird River.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 27.—W. Dillon, who is just down from the Laird River country, brings news of the death of one of the best known of the Northern factors of the Hudson's Bay Company. At the station on the Laird, Fort Macleod by name, James Eagnall has represented the trading company for many years. Three weeks ago his son was loading a gun in the store, and the old man was just walking out of the door, when the weapon discharged, and the ball struck Eagnall in the heel. The wound was a painful one, for the bullet went nearly from end to end of his foot, but it was not thought to be dangerous. Three days later, blood-poisoning set in, and despite everything that could be done for the old man, he died two days after that.

OKANAGAN APPLES.

They Are Being Shipped to the Coast in Large Quantities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 27.—Two carloads of fruit have been received here from the Vernon ranches, in the Okanagan Valley. This is the first large shipment of fruit ever sent to Vancouver from the Okanagan Valley, the Kootenays being the market heretofore. In spite of the expensive railway haul, the apples can be laid down here as cheaply as those from California, while they are superior in flavor and are free from pest. In fact Fruit Inspector Cunningham declares that they are the best apples received here this season.

ZIONITES IN VANCOUVER.

Their Gospel Wagon Bombarded With Rotten Eggs and Firecrackers.

Vancouver, Oct. 27.—Dr. Alex. Dowie's followers, the Zionites, in Vancouver are having a very rough time of it just now. One of their appurtenances for the dissemination of religion is a Gospel wagon, from which street meetings are addressed. A couple of nights ago Rev. C. Simmons, the Zion pastor, preached against secret societies, and openly mentioned the Odd Fellows and other associations. He drew upon himself the wrath of a crowd of several hundred people, who threw rotten eggs and turnips and otherwise took measures to drive him off the street. The minister announced next night that he would again appear, but early in the evening the police notified him that he must not stand on the street, and if he went out at all the Gospel wagon must be kept on the move. This was done, and with a crowd of 500 people at the heels of the wagon, the parade started through the streets. Rotten eggs were thrown, but the crowd never allowed the minister's words to be heard ten feet from the wagon. Firecrackers were thrown, and otherwise the meeting was a stormy one, but no one was injured.

Salt rheum, with its burning, stinging sensation, is due to your blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

CATHOLIC LADIES' BAZAAR

Will Open Monday—Hsi Honor Lieut.-Governor Joly to Preside.

Elaborate preparations have been made for this social event. The ladies have been energetic in adjusting the preliminaries for some months past, and, judging from appearances, they will make a splendid exhibit and the bazaar will prove a superb effort. The bazaar will be held at the Institute hall, which has been thoroughly renovated and beautifully decorated by ladies and gentlemen of artistic taste. Costly articles, suitable for Christmas gifts, will deck the various booths, and will be offered to the patrons for sale or raffle. The refreshment booth has also received special attention and will be conducted on the line of a first-class restaurant. Dinner will be served from 12 to 2 p.m, and in the evening luncheon every day during the fair, commencing Monday at noon. The bazaar will be opened on Monday, October 29, at 8:30 p.m., by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, and will continue till Saturday, November 3. A programme of musical selections will be rendered every evening under the able directorship of B. J. Bantly.

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS.

I guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when my new vegetable medicine is taken as directed all desire for liquor will be removed in from one to three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks—the drug habit being cured almost as rapidly. My medicine can be taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results, normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, with health improved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Address Mr. J. G. Dixon, 81 Willcocks street, Toronto, Ont.

The Honors Were Even

Victoria Won the Senior and Vancouver Junior Rugby Match.

Small Attendance at First Run of the Victoria Hunt Club.

Victorians again distinguished themselves in the good old game of Rugby yesterday, when the local team, after a hard-fought battle, defeated Vancouver by five points to nil. As is usual on the occasion of this most popular football match, a large crowd assembled at the Caledonian grounds to witness the struggle between the giants of this pastime, in spite of the boisterous character of the weather, a perfect hurricane blowing slantingwise across the grounds at the commencement of the game. The ground was in perfect condition, the rains of the past few days having been most beneficial. The teams lined up as follows:

Vancouver—Full-back, J. McCleod; three-quarters, J. A. Tait, C. Woodward, C. Marpole, Flood; half-backs, D. Marpole, R. Spinks; forwards, C. Worsnop, Lafferty, Harkness, Jenkinson, R. Woodward (captain), Bushnell, Laursen, E. O'Callaghan.

Victoria—Full-back, J. A. Rithet; three-quarters, K. Scholefield, C. Gamble, H. Gillespie, J. C. Matters; half-backs, A. T. Goward (captain), A. Gillespie); forwards, J. K. Macrae, G. C. Johnston, H. Little, H. Pooley, Cope, Fraser, H. A. Holmes, W. Lorimer.

Vancouver won the toss and elected to play with the wind behind their backs, which was no small advantage during the first half. Little kicked off for Victoria, the ball being well returned by Flood, who made touch. A scrimmage followed in mid-field, the Vancouver forwards playing a hard, dashing game, forming up quickly for the scrums. At this point the Vancouver forwards rushed the ball down towards Victoria's 25, Goward saving and attempting to dribble the ball to the enemy's quarter. He, however, lost the ball, and Worsnop, by a good dribble, sent the ball into Rithet's hand. Rithet was collared before he got his kick in, and a tight scrimmage ended inside Victoria's 25. At this juncture Tait got possession, and looked dangerous for a minute or two, but the ever-ready Matters collared him before he had gone far. After some more loose scrimmages dangerously near Victoria's goal-line, Matters relieved by a well-directed and long punt into touch. Several more scrimmages took place at the halfing line. The Vancouver forwards here broke up the scrimmage, and dribbled well down, but, kicking too hard, the ball was sent into the Victoria full-back's hands. He, however, failed to hold the ball, a tight scrimmage taking place inside the home 25. Marpole obtained the leather from a heel-out, but was collared before passing. The home forwards now began to play a harder game than at the commencement, and, heeling-out well, Goward secured and passed to Gamble, who failed to hold the ball. Soon after this a free kick was awarded Victoria, which was charged down. The Vancouver men now had a splendid opportunity for scoring, scrimmages taking place perilously near the home goal line, but the defence was too strong, and from a free kick again awarded Victoria, Matters relieved the pressure. Several scrums having taken place, Goward made a good dribble and gained some more ground. Woodward, who did what he had to do well, made touch in the home 25. The ball was worked back into the visitors' 25, and it seemed certain that Victoria was going to score every minute, but Tait saved the situation. The three-quarter line of the home team here did some very neat passing, which resulted in Vancouver having to touch down. Gillespie, who at half was playing a good game, kept the three-quarters busy, and by degrees the leather was again worked up to the Vancouver goal-line. The Vancouver three-quarters again and again attempted to get away, but Gillespie, Matters, Gamble and Scholefield were ever on the alert, their tackling being very sound. Macrae at forward here made a lot of ground, and the ball being rushed well inside the visitors' 25, and by some pretty passing between the home three-quarters, Victoria again threatened to become dangerous. Some loose scrimmages resulted in Tait getting possession and relieved by a good kick into touch. Soon after this half-time was called, the ball being about half-way.

On resuming the game the Victoria team had the wind behind them, but this was only a temporary advantage, as the wind dropped soon after re-starting. Scrimmage followed scrimmage, the Vancouver forwards playing a good game and evidently determined to do their best. By degrees the ball was worked nearer to the visitors' goal-line, the home forwards playing a harder game than at the commencement. At this juncture a slight accident happened to Mr. Tait's garments, and a slight interval intervened whilst he replaced them. On resuming, a brilliant piece of combination between the home three-quarters resulted in a try being scored by Gillespie, Rithet converting into a goal.

Soon after re-starting, Flood, for Vancouver, obtained possession and made a good run, but was collared by Matters. More scrimmages and a penalty free kick to Victoria brought the ball down to Vancouver's 25. The Vancouver forwards, however, worked the ball out of danger, Flood subsequently making touch. More scrimmages took place in centre field, the ball being worked into Victoria's 25, Gillespie saving splendidly. Marpole then got possession and made a good run, but was grandly tackled by Rithet. Again the Vancouver three-quarters by good combination looked dangerous, and Flood made an excellent attempt at dropping a goal. After this the ball remained well within the Victoria 25 for some time, Scholefield at length relieving. More scrimmages and some very fast play then ensued, Marpole relieving several times, when time was called, Victoria being victorious by five points to nil.

For the visitors, Flood and Tait at three-quarters played a good game. McCleod and Marpole saved the situation repeatedly by their judicious kicking, and all the forwards played up well, their quickness in forming scrimmages being superior to the home team.

For the home team, A. Gillespie at half played the finest game he has ever played here, his sound tackling being repeatedly remarked on. Matters, H. Gillespie and K. Scholefield all did their work well. Gamble tackled well, but he holds the ball too long. Lorimer, Macrae, Cope and Little were conspicuous among the forwards.

Mr. Chamberlain most ably and efficiently discharged his duties as referee.

The Junior Match.

The match between the Victoria and Vancouver junior teams resulted in a victory for the team from the Mainland, by a score of 8 points to 5. All the scoring was done in the first half. The visitors secured a try and a goal, and Victoria scored a goal, kicked in good style by Gowan. The play of the visitors showed that they had a thorough knowledge of the game and of team work. The Victoria juniors, however, played with great pluck, and with practice should play a very good game.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Juniors Play Two Drawn Matches at Beacon Hill.

The Association football match held at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon in the junior league series between South Park and No. 2 Co., Boys' Brigade, resulted in a drawn game. Neither side scored. A goalless draw was also played at the Hill yesterday morning between teams composed of boys under 14 from Victoria West and South Park. Another junior league match will be held at the Hill on Saturday next, when Victoria West and North Ward will try conclusions.

FIRST RUN.

Members of the Victoria Hunt Club Have an Outing.

The first meet of the Victoria Hunt Club, held yesterday, was not as well attended as usual. A start was made a little after 3, and the country was found to be in very good condition for riding. The pace was slow, but the jumping was particularly good, especially at the finish, where, despite the weather, a few enthusiastic pedestrians had assembled, possibly in the hope of seeing a few spills. The next run will be in the Oak Bay direction, next Saturday. It is particularly requested that members will be more punctual at the meets.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price, 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

A. G. Gilbert, of Ottawa, is registered at the Driard.

John Hepburn returned from the Sound yesterday.

G. H. Thorndyke, of Dodwell & Co.'s office, is in the city.

Capt. H. F. Steward and wife returned from the Mainland last evening.

Ed. Burns, of the Great Northern office, Vancouver, is in the city on a visit.

W. Gill, collector of inland revenue, returned yesterday from the Mainland.

A. R. Langley has returned from the Yukon to spend the winter months at home.

Hon. J. H. Turner, who has been on a tour through the Interior, arrived home last evening.

J. H. B. Rickaby returned yesterday from a visit to the Eastern cities, including his old home in Three Rivers, Quebec.

H. S. McSorley, of Enderby, B. C., is a guest at the Dominion. He is down to attend the Medical Association examinations.

C. J. Gilhan, of Portland, is registered at the Dominion. Mr. Gilhan comes here as freight inspector for the trans-continental roads and other carriers of freight.

On Friday Miss J. W. Adams, of Seattle registered at the Dominion, and yesterday S. Schidleman, of La Conner, and wife, nee Miss Adams, registered there. The couple were married at the hotel yesterday morning by Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, of the Metropolitan Methodist church.

Among the guests who spent yesterday at the Driard are Andrea Sharboro, of San Francisco. This is Mr. Sharboro's first visit to Victoria since 41 years ago, when he was a unit in the great stampede to the Fraser from California. He says that when one looks back to those days of gold the fact that Victoria has made wonderful progress is very evident.

The profit of a gold mine depends, not on the amount of rock crushed under the stamps, but upon the amount of gold which can be extracted from the rock. In a similar way the value of the food which is eaten does not depend on the quantity which is taken into the stomach, but upon the amount of nourishment extracted from it by the organs of nutrition and digestion. When these organs are diseased they fail to extract the nourishment in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the several organs of the body, and these organs cannot work without nourishment. The result is heart "trouble," liver "trouble," and many another ailment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, acting on every organ of the digestive and nutritive system, restores it to health and vigor. It cures diseases remote from the stomach through the stomach, in which they originated. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"Snaggs has a queer idea of college life," said one university man to another.

"So?"

"Yes; he said yesterday, when I told him to get ready for the cane rush, that he came to study and not to mix up in riots."—Philadelphia Chronicle Telegraph.

POMMERY

is the Highest Priced Champagne on the English and French Markets.

IMPERIAL HOTEL.

Sunny rooms, with all modern conveniences, single or en suite; fire-place in each room. Meals served a la carte. a competent chef being in charge of the kitchen.

MISS M. KING.
Theatre Block, Cor. Douglas and View Sts

GARFIELD TEA

For Liver and Kidneys and Impure Blood.

ALL DRUGGISTS. 25 CENTS.

THE

Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.

Importers of : : : *LIMITED.*

IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE, FITTINGS,

CUTLERY, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS AND RUBBER GOODS.

MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

32 & 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

Telephone 594 P. O. Box 613.

BORN

DEAN—At Fort Erie, Ontario, on Monday, September 24th, the wife of C. A. Dean, of a son.

The J. B. A. A. Entertain

Enjoyable Smoking Concert at the Club Rooms Yesterday Evening.

Many Visitors From Vancouver Most Pleasantly Entertained.

The smoking concert given under the auspices of the James Bay Athletic Association yesterday evening in the club rooms proved a most enjoyable and successful affair. The attendance was large, a considerable number of visitors being present from Vancouver. Mirth and jollity reigned during the evening, an additional reason for elation among the club members being the splendid victory won by the Rugby football team at the match with Vancouver during the afternoon at Caledonia park. A splendid programme of vocal and instrumental selections was gone through with and the evening spent most pleasantly.

The president of the association, H. Dallas Helmcken, presided in his usual genial fashion, and on his right and left sat Capt. Woodward of the Vancouver Rugby Football Club, and Capt. A. T. Goward of the Victoria club.

Before taking up the programme for the evening, the chairman extended, on behalf of the club, a cordial invitation to the large number of visitors, and particularly to the friends from Vancouver.

A well-executed piano solo was then given by Mr. Ernest Earle, who was loudly applauded for his effort.

Mr. Helmcken congratulated the victors on the result of the splendid football match with Vancouver. The latter had put up a magnificent game, and the match altogether was one of the best he had ever seen in Victoria. Alluding to the subject of sport in general, he thought the outlook in Victoria was very good. The J. B. A. A. had made splendid progress since the date of its organization, and he hoped the good work would go on. He thought that an effort should be made to encourage inter-collegiate sports, and an annual gathering held. The speaker alluded in feeling terms to the great loss which the club had sustained in the death of one of their most popular members—William Scott. He had taken a most active interest in the club's welfare. His memory would always be revered. (Applause.) He urged all young men to join the J. B. A. A. The membership was increasing rapidly, and the finances were in a satisfactory condition.

At the request of the chairman, Captain Woodward of the Vancouver football team made a few remarks on the subject of sport and the outlook in Vancouver. The athletic organization in Vancouver was not in quite such a flourishing condition as the J. B. A. A., but this was perhaps owing to the fact that they did not have such a masterly hand at the head of affairs as Mr. Helmcken, to whose efforts he was sure the great popularity and flourishing condition of the Victoria club was no doubt due. (Applause.)

Mr. Goward also made a few happy remarks. Alluding to the question of football, he thought the Victoria club could be proud of its record during the past two years, as they had not lost a single match in that time, and they would not lose one during the next two years. (Laughter and applause.) Of course, they had an advantage over their Vancouver rivals in the fact that they had the navy men to play with. In this way they were able to keep in the best form. The match played with Vancouver in the afternoon was the hardest they had played for some time.

The evening was then given over to song and story. Major Munro sang in excellent voice, "Comrades," and was forced to respond to an encore.

Dr. Robertson followed in two vocal solos, the latter, given as an encore, being, "Hello, My Baby." In this all present joined in the chorus with such vigor and enthusiasm as to make the rafters ring.

William Allan next incited those present to convulsive laughter with his exceedingly clever and excellent rendition of the recitation, "The Frenchman's Dilemma" and "The School Board Examination."

One of the visitors from Vancouver, Mr. William Jacobson, next sang, in splendid fashion, "Her Majesty," all hands joining in the chorus.

Mr. Dias, of the navy, was next heard from, singing "The Boys in Blue," and "The Pardon Came Too Late." He was accompanied on the piano by Dr. Robertson.

Mr. A. T. Goward was heard with much delight in "O Promise Me," and for an encore "The Holy City."

Mr. Thomas' string orchestra then afforded additional pleasure, playing several selections quite charmingly.

Mr. Hunter sang "Soldiers of the Queen," amid great enthusiasm, during which Private Clark Gamble was chaired and carried round the hall, in recognition of his South African services.

The following gentlemen also contributed to the evening's entertainment: Messrs. Gresley, Forbes, Griffiths, Coles, Bushnell and Matters.

The meeting broke up with "Auld Lang Syne," "God Save the Queen" and three cheers for Her Majesty.

During the evening light refreshments were partaken of. The committee of management deserves great credit for the success of the affair.

GOVERNMENT MEETINGS

ADDRESSED BY MESSRS. RIDLEY AND DRURY AND OTHER LIBERALS.

MONDAY, OCT. 29.
ODD FELLOWS' HALL, SPRING RIDGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 30.
SEMPLE'S HALL, VICTORIA WEST.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.
JOHNS' HALL, DOUGLAS ST.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.
SOUTH PARK SCHOOL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.
VICTORIA THEATRE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—Junior clerk for shoe store. Apply K., this office.

WAITRESS WANTED—City Chop House, No. 7 Johnson street. o28

WANTED—By qualified English chemist, registered also in British Columbia; had twenty-two years' experience in England, and nine months' of British Columbia drug trade; good references; accept moderate salary rather than be unemployed, or would accept position in any business, wholesale or retail. Address Chemist, this office. o28

WE WANT MORE FAMILY WORKERS to work for us day or evening; pleasant work; no canvassing; good pay; no experience needed. Write for position to-day. Yorkshire Manufacturing Company, 130 Yonge street, Toronto. o11

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced teacher for the Similkameen Public school Apply to Daniel McCurdy, secretary of the school board, Keremos, B. C. o27

WANTED—Immediately, saleslady for dry goods; must have experience; good wages. Apply Argyle House, Douglas street. o27

WANTED—By young man, position in wholesale, retail, store or office; A1 references. Address Z., Colonist office. o27

WANTED—An experienced nurse for one baby; good wages; apply between 6 and 7 of Mrs. Prentice, Braeside, Rockland avenue. o26

WANTED—A qualified groom and coachman. Apply to Major Dupont, Staduccna, between 9 and 12 a.m. o26

WANTED—5,000 men to eat fried oysters at the newly opened Baltimore Oyster House, Johnson street, opposite Shotbolt's drug store. o25

WANTED—One business lot, below Quadra, must be cheap. J. E. Church, 14 Trounce avenue. o24

WANTED—An up-to-date and progressive man as book-keeper in large retail business; one who can invest from $1,000 to $2,000; good salary to right man. Address H. W. F., care of Province, Vancouver, B. C. o23

WANTED—A lot, or lots of old gold and old silver, at 43 Johnson street. o21

AGENTS WANTED—To sell our Boer-British War and Family Record Pictures. Our agents make from $100 to $200 a month canvassing these beautiful pieces of art. See our large ads. (every day) in another part of his paper. Home Novelty Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. o2

56 FORT STREET—The People's Boot & Shoe Shop and Repair Depot is the best place to buy men's boys' youths' and misses boots and shoes, where the sale price is marked in plain figures on each pair in window and open for your inspection in seven large glass cases inside. Shop open till 9:30 every evening for the accommodation of workingmen to buy and bring repairing. Dont be misled by silver tongued advertisers. Nangle, the Anatomical and Prize Boot and Shoemaker, is in a position to undersell all other shoe shops in Victoria. You don't have to pay high expense, shop or credit prices. Remember the number, 56 Fort street. o24

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS ESTES will now resume her dressmaking for new and old patrons at the lowest popular prices at 59 View street. 28

DANCING CLASSES.—Messrs. T. Brane and C. Goodman beg to state that their dancing classes will commence Monday, 29th, at 8 p.m. o27

Y. W. C. A.—Will ladies requiring servants apply to Miss Stuart, No. 32 Rae street, who at present can supply these wants.

MISS RITCHIE—New Westminster, pupil of Tallmadge, New York, is prepared to execute orders for miniatures on ivory from photographs. o24

MRS. DICKINSON will resume the Saturday afternoon dancing class next Saturday, Oct. 20th, 2:30 p.m., room 20, A.O.U.W. hall, Yates street; terms as usual.

LESSONS IN BALL-ROOM DANCING given by Miss Telfor privately or in class. Call or address 107 Blanchard. Class nights, Monday, Thursday and Friday evenings. o14

THE YORK LAUNDRY MACHINERY & Supply Co., Limited, 82 Church street; works, North Toronto. o7

TO LET OR LEASE.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—3 minutes walk from post office, and close to park. Address J., this office. o27

TO LET—Office in Colonist block; well situated for real estate or insurance office; rent moderate. Apply Colonist office.

TO RENT—A seven roomed house, corner of Simcoe and Oswego streets. Apply 88 Simcoe street. o14

SCOTCH LADY has opened a new private boarding house for gentlemen, where every home comfort will be found; terms reasonable. Apply 173 Pandora avenue. o11

FURNISHED ROOMS, single or in suite, apply 152 Fort street. o4

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A.F.&A.M., meets 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—8 p.m. A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

NEAT FIVE ROOMED COTTAGE, $500, easy terms. Small cottage, large lot, $450. House and lot, Pembroke street, $850. Excellent 5 room cottage, good stable and garden, $1,200. 5 acres of excellent land, cleared, fenced, good cottage, $1,150 easy terms. 1 acre, fine turf land (near fortifications) Monro street, $1,600, or an offer. 2 good lots near Hillside station, $800. 1 lot near Lion brewery, $150. Willows hotel, rent or sale. 6 acres good land, with cottage, for lease. 250 acres 100 bottom land, good land, close to railway, 8 miles from city, $6,500. A. Williams, 104 Yates street. o28

PEDIGREE COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE.—Apply to T. B. Macabe, 113 Simcoe street.

FOR SALE—My Gladstone carriage; two-seated sleigh; harness and stable utensils; all in good condition. J. H. Franck, Chestnut avenue. o27

FOR SALE CHEAP—Owner going to England; pony, quiet, 14.3 hands; and young Jersey cow. Address P. O. Box 645, Victoria. o26

FOR SALE—That eligible business property corner of Fort and Broad streets, including Beehive Saloon and brick building adjoining. Apply J. York, 92 Quebec St. 25

FOR SALE—Pony and buggy. Address Pony, this office. o23

FOR SALE—In the vicinity of Duncans, V. I., improved farms, with good buildings; residential properties, in blocks of 2½ to 20 acres; unimproved land, good situation. Apply J. H. Whittome, Duncans Station, V. I. 123

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Dog collar and tag No. 222. Finder please leave same at this office. o28

LOST—On the 17th, Gordon setter dog; bare spot on tip of tail. Finder please return to H. Wall, 42 Broad street. Anyone detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted. o27

LOST—From Hillside avenue, October 20, Irish setter dog; white breast; named Bob Please return to S. Rounding, V. & S. Ry. Hillside, avenue. Any person harboring this dog after this notice will be prosecuted. o27

EDUCATIONAL.

DRAWING AND PAINTING CLASSES—Henry Martindale, Studio, 39 Montreal Street. o2

EDUCATIONAL—Miss C. G. Fox has reopened her school, at 30 Mason street. 27

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping. 127

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

To-morrow is the last day but **TWO** for paying taxes to receive the abatement of one-sixth.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN:—

The Liberal-Conservative Convention held at Nanaimo, has unanimously chosen me as its candidate in the coming election.

I accept that honor as a STRAIGHT CONSERVATIVE and hope to win because the party I represent has made Canada what she is to-day.

I have, opposed to me, two gentlemen who seek the votes of both parties and dare not come out flat-footed for either.

Mr. Sloan has received the nomination of the Liberal Convention, but his platform condemns the Liberal party, and he is seeking Conservative votes.

Mr. Smith is posing as the representative of Labor, whilst he is backed by the most powerful capitalist on the Coast.

If you believe that a man can serve two masters, vote for either of these gentlemen. If not, I claim your votes as a man bound only to his party and seeking the support from no one else.

Owing to the lateness of the date at which we became aware that Mr. Bryden's unfortunate decision not to run, it will be impossible for me to see you all, but I will see as many of you as I can and I am authorized to say that I have Mr. Bryden's heartiest support.

The main points in my political creed are:

1. That the prosperity of the country depends upon the maintenance of harmony between Labor and Capital, and that such harmony must be established by laws just to both.

2. That British Columbia has a right to much fuller representation and much ampler financial assistance than she at present receives.

3. That the influx of Oriental labor must be controlled and the Chinese danger averted.

4. That a government which breaks its pledges and damages the credit of the country by maladministration of its mining districts, as the present government has done, should be turned out of office.

Finally I believe that I have the right cause and the right men on my side, and that you will put your shoulders to the wheel for the next three weeks and hand me a winner. In which belief, gentlemen, I remain

Your obedient servant,
CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY.

A CARD

To the Electors of Vancouver Electoral District.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been obliged to decline the nomination of the convention held at Nanaimo, owing to the fact that the district is so large that I felt unequal to the task of making a thorough canvass during the short time between my return from the North and election day, I bespeak your votes and influence for Mr. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, who has received the nomination for your district.

My reasons for asking this favor of you are that Mr. Wolley is a Conservative, that he is an energetic and educated man, who knows the requirements of the district, and will, in my opinion, make a first-class representative.

I appeal to those who would have assisted me if I had been a candidate to give the same measure of support to Mr. Wolley.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BRYDEN.

Esquimalt, Oct. 26, 1900.

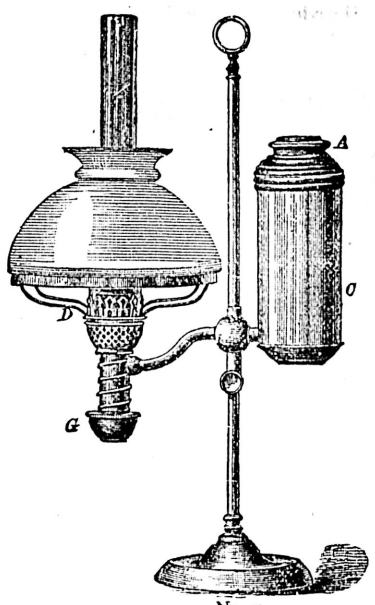
WEILER BROS. LAMP DEPARTMENT

FOR BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, SUPERIOR FINISH AND BURNING QUALITIES, THE B. & H. LAMPS ARE UNSURPASSED.

No. 21378 Banquet Lamp. No. 2 B. & H. Lift Burner, Height 17 inches—Polished Gilt. Price with Chimney only $2.50.

No. 23101 Table Lamp, Height 12 inches. No. 2 B. & H. Lift Burner—Polished Gilt, with Enamel Ruby or Green Vase. Price with Chimney only $6.00.

No. 7420 Banquet Lamp. No. 2 B. & H. Lift Burner, Height 17½ inches—Polished Gilt and Enamel Sicilian. Price with Chimney only $4.50.



No. 1.

No. 1 Perfection Student Lamp, warranted 20 candle power. The most popular reading lamp, made in Brass, Nickel plated. Price complete, with 7-inch opal shades, $5.00; price complete, with 7-inch Green shades, $5.50.

Handsome Globes to Suit Above Lamps at all prices, from 75c up to $5.50 Each

We have now on show more than 150 patterns of rich and handsome Table, Banquet, Reception, Boudoir, Piano, Library, Hall and Pendant Lamps.

WEILER BROS. COMPLETE FURNISHERS,

Cor. Govt. and Broughton Sts.

It is easy to say a thing is good—another matter to prove it. Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea will stand every test.

Yesterday's Southeaster

Many Little Mishaps Which Resulted From Effects of the Storm.

The Quarantined Seattle Released From the Station—Unsettled Claims.

A heavy southeast gale swept over Victoria and vicinity yesterday morning. Early in the morning the inverted cone was hoisted on the roof of the post office by the meteorological department—a signal of heavy winds approaching from the east and south. The wind during the morning reached a velocity of 48 miles an hour. There was quite a sea running in the Straits and coasting vessels were delayed. In the afternoon about 4 o'clock, though, the wind veered around to the southwest and dropped considerably.

The damage resulting from the storm was not serious. In the upper harbor the big fleet of sealing schooners strained at their moorings, but none got away. The old bark Japan, which is lying in the upper harbor, tied up pending the settlement of the claim of Messrs. Bullen against her for repair work done to her on their slip in the inner harbor, dragged a little, but was brought up and secured before any damage had resulted. Had she broken away and drifted out in the upper harbor, considerable damage must have resulted to the big fleet of sealing schooners.

At Esquimalt the powder magazine, a scow with a warehouse built upon it to store powder, the stock of which was lately increased by large shipments brought by the ship Glenogle, went adrift. It got out into the harbor and collided with H. M. S. Pheasant. Little damage, if any, however, resulted. The scow was secured and made fast to a buoy by the men of the Pheasant.

In the Gulf the high wind carried away the beacon placed on the upper spit of Sidney Island. The Yosemite spent the greater part of the time in which the storm raged anchored under the lee of James Island.

spit of Sidney Island. The beacon was erected but a short time ago at a cost of about $150. The Yosemite had a rough trip and spent three hours yesterday afternoon, during the heavier part of the storm, sheltered under the lee of James Island. There was much indisposition among the passengers on both the Victorian and Islander on account of the storm, but neither lost any time on account of the gale. The Victorian did not leave Seattle until 12:30, being delayed on account of heavy freight handled between Seattle and Tacoma—she runs to the upper Sound ports on Saturdays—and also between Seattle and Port Townsend. She arirved about 7 p. m. The Utopia will not arrive this morning, having broken her shaft. The Victorian will sail at 8 p.m. The Rosalie did not come over yesterday. She is to arrive this morning and will sail this evening.

During the gale one of the yachts in James Bay went adrift, but it was saved by a small boat and safely moored to its buoy. None of the vessels in the Roads dragged their anchors.

THE SEATTLE RELEASED.

Leaves To-day in Tow of Tug Tatoosh—Dodwell & Co.'s Large Bill.

The Tatoosh arrived from the Sound yesterday afternoon for the steamer City of Seattle, and to-morrow the fine Alaskan liner, stripped of all her beds, stateroom furniture, fittings and even her piano, and, in fact, everything that could be taken out of her, will be towed to Seattle. She leaves early in the morning. Arrived at Seattle, she will at once go into the hands of the repair crew for extensive repairs. The gale of yesterday delayed the trips of the tugs which have been giving daily service between the station and the city, and it was not until the evening that the Sadie was able to get down with the supplies, including six dozen grouse, twelve dozen chickens, etc., for the Sunday dinner. When it is considered that Dodwell & Co. have the responsibility of this 350 people at the station, it will readily be seen that their expenses in connection with the detention of the steamer are running up into the thousands. Daily some hundreds of dollars are being spent in Victoria by the company and private passengers at the station. Some of the private camps there are spending considerable money in the city for their supplies. That of the White Pass railway, in which there are Mr. E. C. Hawkins, J. H. Greer, Mr. Brackett, his son, and Hollis White, a mining expert, had $250 worth of tents, stoves, lumber, camp supplies and outfit sent to it. In this camp is Brackett, who built the first road over the White Pass, and Mr. Hawkins, who finished it.

LONG-PENDING CLAIMS.

Settlement For the Russian Sealing Seizures of 1893 Not Yet Made.

Although it was promised some time ago that the claims of the Victoria and Vancouver sealing men against the Russian government for the illegal seizures by the Russian cruiser Zabiaka off the Copper islands in the season of 1893, would be advanced and a settlement asked for from Russia, nothing has yet been done. The Victoria and Vancouver sealers—there are four claims, two here and two in Vancouver—ask for the payment of some $180,000 in all, on account of the seizure of their schooners and the confiscation of their skins by the cruiser Zabiaka, whose commander was afterwards found to be insane. Two of the claims—those of the Willie McGowan and Ariel—have been settled, and Collector Milne about eighteen months or more since distributed the awards to the sealers. An early settlement of the other claims was then promised, and some six months ago news was given from Ottawa that steps were taken for securing a settlement of these claims from Russia, and it was announced that counsel had been appointed to represent Canada in the arbitration of the claims. The matter has since seemingly been pigeon-holed, for nothing has been heard by the claimholders in this city in regard to the settlement of their long-pending claims.

The claims of Victorians are for the seizure of the schooner Marie, owned by Capt. Sprott Balcom, which had 670 skins on board at the time of her seizure, and the Carmelite, owned by Capt. C. Hackett. The former claims $46,000 damages arising out of the seizure of his schooner and confiscation of his skins, and the private loss entailed by the seizure. Capt. Hackett's claim is for an amount almost as large as that of Capt. Balcom. The claims held in Vancouver are for the seizure of the Vancouver Belle and Rosie Olsen. With the exception of the Rosie Olsen, all the vessels rotted alongside Petropaulofsky slip. The Rosie Olsen was given to the captured sealers by the Russians, and after they had been held in prison at Petropaulofsky for a period, the hunters and crew of the seized schooner came across on her. Capt. Balcom and some of the masters and officers, when released at Petropaulofsky, made their way down to Vladivostock in a schooner and thence down the China sea to Shanghai and to Japan in trading steamers. Thence they arrived here on the Empress of Japan. This was seven years ago, and they still await the settlement of their claims.

THE HATZIC ARRIVES.

Had a Rough Trip Down the West Coast—Six More Sealing Vessels Still to Reach Port.

The sealing schooner Hatzic arrived in the inner harbor yesterday morning, after a stormy trip down from the sea. She encountered very heavy weather off the West Coast, and could not be got into Kyuquot to land her Indians. She had a catch of 658 skins. One branded skin was taken by the schooner.

There are now six vessels still to arrive—the Director, Ainoka, Libbie, Viva, Otto, and City of San Diego. All have been reported, either on the way down or on the West Coast.

THEIR NERVE FAILED.

Six Sailors Plot to Desert in a Daring Manner, But Only One Carries Out the Plan.

That the average sailor who ships before the mast on sailing vessels for the deep sea will do much for thirty dollars, was illustrated by the experience of the deserting sailor of the Wilhelmina when that vessel was being towed from Vancouver in the manner then described in these columns. It seems that his desertion was the outcome of a well-laid plot, in which he was to have been accompanied by five others.

The deserting sailor, a Scotsman, by name McMillan, was a sailor of the R. M. S. Empress of Japan, now lying at Vancouver, and the fellow-plotters were also sailors of the Empress, and now of the German ship Wilhelmina, en route around the Horn.

McMillan is of the type of sailor known as the sea lawyer, and, gathering the five others around him in the glory-hole of the Empress, he planned that they all ship on the Wilhelmina. An advance of $30 was offered to those signing her articles, and they all signed and took the $30. The plan was that when the Wilhelmina towed out they were all six to wait until she got into the Narrows, and then jump overboard and swim ashore.

McMillan alone carried out the scheme, and with the unwitting assistance of Pilot Jones was successful. The others got "cold feet" when they looked over the vessel's side at the chilly water. They did not jump when McMillan said "go." They remained on board and became sailors of the Wilhelmina, not because they had any compunction about deserting, but because their nerve failed them.

In the meantime McMillan had jumped, and the others, instead of following, had remained and shouted "Man overboard!" Pilot Jones, who was taking out the vessel, heard the cry, and he cast off his boat, which was towing astern to allow of his getting ashore when he took the vessel clear of the harbor entrance. The floundering deserter saw the boat, and he struck out rapidly for it. The men on board held their breath as the seemingly unfortunate saved his life. Imagine their surprise when they saw him get up, take the oars, and row like Hackett when he meant it, for the mud flats. Arrived there he tied up the boat, went up and had a drink.

MARINE NOTTS.

One of the two competing lines now contesting in the rate war going on in the Sound steamer service is to get a silver ice pitcher during the bazaar to be held this week by the ladies of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral. The matter is to be decided by vote, and all are being asked to exercise their franchise for either Dodwell & Co. or the Alaska Steamship Co.

Steamer Buckingham left Esquimalt, after being painted in the dry dock by Messrs. Bullen & Co., at 3 a.m., en route to Tacoma to load her bunker coal. She will then proceed to Portland.

The steamer Utopia broke her propeller crossing the Straits yesterday morning, and consequently will not arrive this morning. The Victorian leaving at 8 this evening will take out the mail. The Utopia will not arrive again until Tuesday morning.

The C. P. R. bulletin reports the arrival of the Allan liner Parisian at Quebec last night. She will arrive at Montreal to-day. This marks one of the fastest passages the liner has made across the Atlantic and up the St. Lawrence. She made the voyage in 6 days and 19 hours.

BE LOYAL TO YOURSELF AND YOUR ISLAND.

Yes, be loyal to yourself and your island (one of the richest on God's earth); by helping to develop same; that is, if you have any money to invest, invest it right here in this island and help to build up industries at home, at same time build up trade right at your own doors that no one can take away from you (instead of helping to develop parts far away). To the speculator I say, if you want to speculate, speculate right here. You can more readily see how your money is working and what you are interested in, and if it be in mines, you cannot find better than what we have right here on this island (only want capital to develop them). Put your money into them, and you will likely have the double satisfaction of making money and the knowledge you are helping to build up a big trade, the benefit of which all will share. Be loyal to yourself and your island.

THOMAS KITCHIN.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A court of the Independent Order of Foresters was instituted Friday night at Semple hall, Victoria West, by W. E. Gillespie, deputy supreme chief ranger of Ontario, assisted by Bro. Planta, of Court Texada. There were 25 names on the charter list, and the following officers were duly installed: Court Deputy, Joseph T. Redding; Physician Dr. E. C. Foot; Chief Ranger, C. W. Kirk; P. C. R., W. T. Williscroft; V. C. R., William Dickson; R. S., A. C. Popham; F. S., James H. Collins; Treas., F. W. Henderson; Orator, Albert A. M. Bacon; organist, Thomas G. Hitt; S. W., A. H. Miner; J. W., George W. Andrews; S. B., Charles Mitchell; J. B., Frederick Kroeger. This makes 25 courts instituted in this province since January 1, 1900, by Mr. Gillespie, who has also organized four courts of this progressive order in Washington state this year.

* * *

Court Northern Light, A. O. F., at their regular meeting on Wednesday evening held initiations. The officers and members of Court Vancouver being present, the occasion of an official visit, were received with the honors of the order. A pleasing feature of the evening was the unfurling of the splendid new banner by P. C. R. Hanft, on behalf of the banner committee, who formally presented the same to the court, and congratulated the court on having a banner not equalled by any society in the province. The union social committee of the two courts reported having arranged a series of socials to be held on the second court meeting in each month. These socials, it is anticipated, will create an interest and large attendance at meetings. After close of court business the members adjourned to the ante-room, where supper was provided and a pleasant two hours spent in song and sentiment.

LOCAL NEWS.

Lucky Numbers.—The following numbers were successful in E. A. Morris' weekly premium drawing: First prize, 25,863; second, 25,758; third, 25,399, and fourth, 25,422.

At Short Notice.—An auction sale of bankrupt furniture will be held at the Langley street sale rooms of The Cuthbert-Browne Co., Ltd., to-morrow, Monday, at 2 p.m.

To Call Public Meeting.—Mr. E. V. Bodwell has arranged for a public meeting to be held in the Victoria theatre on Saturday evening next, at which he will explain the railway proposition now before the council in all its details.

All Saints' Day.—On Thursday next, being All Saints' Day, there will be a special evening service at Christ Church cathedral at 8, when the choirs of the city churches have been invited to attend. The sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. W. M. Barker, D.D., bishop of Olympia.

Christmas Number.—During the last week of November a special number of the British Columbia Mining Record will be issued. It is to be profusely illustrated with views of the big mines of the province and the chief cities and towns. It will contain a lot of valuable information about mines and mining, and there will be a number of articles and stories, among the contributors being Sir Henri Joly, Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley and W. W. Jacobs.

Proposed Mint.—Mayor Hayward has given formal notice that at the next meeting of the city council he will recommend the appointment of a special committee of that body to consider and report upon the better way of securing the establishment of the proposed branch of the royal mint in this city.

The Band Concert.—A large crowd attended the promenade concert at the Drill hall last night, and listened with great pleasure to the music as presented by the band. The principal number on the programme, the euphonium solo by Acting Bandmaster Hodson, was excellent, and in response to the persistent applause, he played the new song which is just now becoming popular, "Asleep in the Deep." Next Saturday evening some special features will be provided, which will be announced later in the week.

From White Horse.—Among the guests at the Oriental are H. S. Sproat, J. E. Jeffcott and H. Beecher, of the staff of the Canadian Development Company in the North. They arrived on the Victorian last night, having reached Seattle on the steamer Humboldt from White Horse. They report that there were about 140 scows in the fleet which went down to Dawson when the large river steamers tied up, and a large number of them got on bars. When they left, from thirty to forty were on bars. The river was falling and ice was beginning to run. It was ten below zero at Dawson last Sunday. This year the season has been two weeks later than last year, and most of the freight had been taken in. There was very little left. Before Mr. Sproat left White Horse there was talk of one of the copper properties being operated this winter on a large scale. White Horse was booming and real estate there was advancing to sky-high rates.

POODLE DOG MENU.

Sunday, October 28. Price, 50cts.

SOUP—Ox Tail; Julienne; Consomme.

FISH—Boiled Halibut, Parsley Sauce; Baked Salmon, au Gratin; Fried Cod Fish Balls.

SALAD—Oyster; Beets.

BOILED—Ox Tongue, Caper Sauce.

ENTREES—Sweet Bread Patties; Pork Spare Ribs, Sweet Potatoes; Fried Brains, Breaded, Tomato Sauce; Mutton Chops, Julian Potatoes; Boston Baked Beans, Brown Bread.

ROASTS—Young Chicken, with Dressing; Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce; Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish.

VEGETABLES—Hubbard Squash; Spinach; Celery; Baked, Mashed, Boiled Potatoes.

DESSERT—Lemon Float; Apple Roll, Hard Sauce; Cream, Huckleberry, Mince Pie; Compote Pears; Apples; Vanilla Ice Cream; Strawberry Jelly; Assorted Fruit and Cake; Canadian Cheese; Cafe Noir.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

"What a beautiful volume of Emerson's Essays you have, Miss Madge."
"Yes, isn't it lovely! It's a candy box."
—Indianapolis Journal.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1900.

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One year $6 00

Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year $1 50

Six months 75

Three months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

MR. WARD'S TELEGRAM.

We do not see how Mr. Ward can justify his telegram to President Hill, of the Great Northern railway. If Mr. Ward had telegraphed in his private capacity we should not criticize his action, but it is not unreasonable to say that when he did so in his official position as President of the Board of Trade, he was under an obligation to be absolutely accurate. In his telegram Mr. Ward, as President of the Board of Trade, informed Mr. Hill that it was stated by Messrs. Mackenzie and others that the proposition made by Mr. Bodwell emanated from Mr. Hill. This is quite inaccurate. The telegram conveys the impression also that Mr. Bodwell had stated to the Board of Trade that the proposition had emanated from Mr. Hill. This was an absolutely inaccurate impression to convey. We cannot understand how Mr. Ward could have made such a statement in his telegram. In presenting the case to the City Council, Mr. Bodwell was very careful not to say that the proposition emanated either from Mr. Hill or the Great Northern Railway Company. His language was so guarded that the opponents of the project claimed that he had not stated that the Great Northern was behind the scheme. What Mr. Bodwell said was that the project had the approval of the Great Northern railway, whose officers had investigated it and were prepared to handle all their Victoria freight over it; that a company would be incorporated here to build the railway and ferry, and that the Great Northern hoped to get certain business originating on Vancouver Island. How any person, with Mr. Bodwell's remarks before him, could telegraph Mr. Hill that any one had stated that the project had emanated from him, Mr. Ward may be able to explain, but he certainly cannot justify conveying to Mr. Hill the impression that the Board of Trade considered him to be applying to the city for aid. We do not suggest that Mr. Ward desired to give the project a blow below the belt, but he has certainly done so. His telegram was unfair to Mr. Hill, to Mr. Bodwell, and to the citizens. It was so grossly unfair that it will defeat the purpose with which it was written. It is publicly stated that Mr. Ward did not write it, but only affixed his name as President of the Board of Trade to it, and that the cost of sending it and of the reply were defrayed by another person. Is this true?

THE LOWER FRASER.

Elsewhere in to-day's issue we print some facts regarding the agricultural capabilities of the Lower Fraser valley. No attempt has been made at embellishment. A simple statement is made, but the facts and figures presented are more eloquent than anything else could be. They show that in the portion of the province in question there is room and opportunity for a very large population. Various causes have co-operated to retard the progress of this region. The need of dyking is one of them. Setbacks due to floods, which can be entirely prevented in the future, though, of course, not without some expense, have been the cause of discouragement. Inadequate transportation has handicapped enterprise. The absorbing interest taken by British Columbia people in mining, and the hope of being able to make a large fortune quickly have led to a disregard of the slower, if surer, industry of agriculture. But these things will be only temporary in their effect. With a growing market for farm produce, due to the opening of mining regions and the increase of population from other causes, greater attention will be paid to agriculture, and it is not in the nature of things that a region so blessed by nature as the Lower Fraser valley will not in a short time be utilized to its fullest capacity. It is not easy to say what this measure of prosperity will be like, when the whole valley is utilized by intelligent cultivators, but here are facts, which may assist us in forming some sort of an approximation:

The value of the crop of Chilliwack, Sumas and Popcum, was placed in 1894 at $247,560, which was the yield of 8,843 acres of cultivated land and 9,004 acres of pasture. No estimate was given of the value of the meats marketed or the live stock sold, so the total of the value of the farm products cannot be got at. It is, perhaps, not unreasonable to estimate that the yield per acre of cultivated and pasture land would not be much less than $20. For the purpose of the calculation, we will put it at $20, and may mention that, deducting the dairy produce, so as to eliminate the pasturage from the calculation, the yield per acre of cultivated land was $25. If we estimate the land available for agriculture in the valley at 300,000 acres, and we think this is moderate, although to get this amount there would have to be a good deal of clearing done, we get the approximate yield of the valley at $6,000,000 a year. We suppose this would be a moderate estimate of the agricultural capabilities of the valley, but it takes into account nothing that may be looked for from improved methods of husbandry.

We submit to the people of this city that, important as are the more remote districts from which Victoria can draw trade, none of them is worthy of greater attention than this, which lies almost at our doors, and in only cut off from us by the lack of improved facilities of transportation.

AN OUTRAGE ON THE PUBLIC.

The Associated Press has sent out an extraordinary telegram from Ottawa, foretelling an overwhelming victory for the Liberals at the coming elections. The statement is made that the Conservatives have given up the fight in Ontario, and that Sir Charles Tupper is fighting for his own seat with very little chance of holding it. There is a lot of more stuff to the same effect. It would be interesting to know by what right the Associated Press assumes a partizan role and disseminates despatches of this nature. Perhaps if we could answer this question, we might be able to appreciate the value of the prophecy. Hitherto the Associated Press has been supposed to be strictly non-political. Its despatch of yesterday places it in the position of a rank partizan, and throws great doubt as to its reliability as a purveyor of political news. The despatch bears all the ear-marks of party bias and must be accepted as a purely partizan statement, made for campaign purposes. The sending out of such a telegram by the Associated Press can only be characterized as a gross outrage and as an abuse of its prerogative as a news gatherer.

VERY UNSOUND.

The Times in a paragraph intended as a reply to the Colonist's reference to the Stikine-Teslin railway, says that the more the line would cost the better for the people of British Columbia. Does our contemporary seriously mean this? Does it wish to go on record as an advocate of the doctrine that no matter what a public work costs, the people of a province should insist on it, because the money will be spent among them? "What difference would the increased expense make to the people of British Columbia?" asks the Times. We reply that it would make a very great deal of difference, because the people of this province pay very heavily indeed towards the cost of running the Dominion. The language of the Times would fit perfectly the mouth of an avowed spoilsman. Let the money be spent, so long as it is spent among us, is its cry. We do not think the people of this province will approve of any such dishonorable view of public expenditure. We are unwilling to think that on consideration the Times will repeat what it has said. Its position is absolutely unsound.

LIBERTY AND LAW.

The Anarchists wish to abolish all government and all laws. They claim that the result would be universal liberty. It would be nothing of the kind. It would be universal slavery. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that liberty can exist without law. In the CXIX. Psalm the true doctrine is laid down. The Psalmist says:

"So shall I keep thy law for ever and ever. And I will walk at liberty; for I seek thy precepts."

There are no anarchists here that we know of, and if there were it would not be worth while writing an editorial to convince them of their error. But there are many persons to whom the thought contained in the quotation may be valuable. Especially is this true of the young. We would like to say to young men that there is nothing which will more seriously handicap them in life than that species of liberty which defies law. Let us endeavor to give an illustration of the thought. There is a law in Canada which says that a man who commits forgery shall suffer a certain punishment. Can any one claim that if he violates this law he is at liberty? Certainly not. He may remain free from arrest, but he will ever bear about with him, haunting like a ghost, the memory of the deed and the fear lest at some time it will come to life. He will never be the same man after he has done the act. All through his life he will be burdened with it. He cannot walk at liberty, to use the words of the Psalmist. But the man who has never committed forgery is superior to that law. He lives on a higher plane. He has the liberty which comes from that higher life. It so happens that the great majority of us do not feel the restraint of criminal laws. We are free because we have risen to a higher plane than that upon which such laws operate. The fact that policemen patrol our streets at night is not to the majority a menace to liberty, but rather a guarantee of it. The fact that courts exist for the punishment of crime, and that penitentiaries and scaffolds are maintained does not restrict our liberty of action in any way. We are above the things which those political institutions regulate.

But there is another side of life. There are laws not written in statute books, laws of which the courts do not take cognizance, laws for which the nation provides no place of punishment. How many of us live on such a plane that these laws do not restrict our liberty? This is a question which will not admit of so general an answer as the other. Hundreds and hundreds of young people are indulging in habits which bring them under the operation of these laws, which are the laws of our physical and mental being. These laws have what the old writers call their sanction, just as if they were passed by a parliament. We may think that we avoid their consequences, but the escape is only temporary. The burden of violation of them is heavy, and has retarded many and many a man in what would have been a most successful career. Young men should be careful how they lower themselves into the level where such laws operate with all their merciless power. In the courts of the nation a jury may sometimes recommend a criminal to mercy, but in the unwritten laws of our being mercy has no place.

Fortunately for mankind there is a way out of the difficulties which result from a violation of these unwritten laws. It cannot perhaps be explained in accordance with any system of philosophy; but we must remember how true it is that "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy." Unless we dismiss as fable the testimony of millions of people who speak from personal experience, unless we deny the teachings of our own observation, there is a Power of which it can be said:

"As far as the East is from the West, so far hath He removed our transgressions from us."

The restoration to a high moral level from which we may fall is possible. We may cease to drag with us the weight of guilt. We may be able "on the ashes of our dead selves" to rise to greater heights than may seem possible in the despair which comes when we recognize our mistake in defying the unwritten laws of life; but we never can be what we might have been if we had not for a time lost that freedom which comes from a respect to the precepts governing a well-ordered life.

We print elsewhere this morning a copy of the by-law relating to the proposed railway ferry. Every citizen ought to read it.

The result of the bye-election in Morris, Manitoba, does not look much like a Liberal landslide in that part of the country. So far as it can be interpreted at all as bearing on the present contest, the significance is all the other way.

The Times does not seem to like our characterization of Mr. Duff as a picturesque speaker; but we do not believe Mr. Duff minds it in the least. On the contrary, we are very much disposed to thing that Mr. Duff would not have any objection to having the epithet attached permanently to him. It was intended to be, and was, complimentary.

We complimented Mr. George E. Powell yesterday as a judge of the court of revision; but we do not feel like doing the same thing in regard to his appearance as a political speaker at Metchosin. It does not make the least difference what side he advocates, for we think a local government official ought to abstain from taking any active part in any political campaign.

PRESS COMMENT.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

From Hamilton Spectator.

The Conservatives are fond of pointing out the defects of the Liberal government. Can they stop long enough to tell us what they would do if they were in power?—Goderich Signal.

Certainly. They will remedy the defects.

SIR WILFRID'S WISDOM.

From Ottawa Citizen.

Sir Wilfrid was invited, by letter delivered to him on Tuesday last, by Mr. H. H. Cook, ex-Liberal M. P., for East Simcoe, to deal with the latter's charges against his government in his address in Massey hall that evening. The charges were definite, seventeen in number, and of the very gravest character, and this was Sir Wilfrid's reply to his old colleague:

Sir Wilfrid knows when it pays to keep silent and he never was more profoundly silent. Sly old fox!

UNCLE SAM BENEFITS.

From Mail and Empire.

Mr. Charlton points out that our imports from the United States reached $116,366,000 last year (1899.00.)

Here is a table of the imports from the United States, showing that Canada has become more and more a United States market:—

1896	$ 58,574,021
1897	61,649,041
1898	78,705,500
1899	93,007,166
1900	116,366,000

We have as nearl as possible doubled our purchases from the United States.

Here are the sales to the United States:—

1896	$44,448,410
1897	49,373,472
1898	45,705,336
1899	45,133,521
1900	(not yet published.)

We have as nearly as possible doubled our from the United States we have not increased our sales there.

We took $48,000,000 worth of United States products free of duty in 1899; the United States took $6,000,000 (largely quartz) of Canadian products free!

Our farmers bought $25,000,000 of United States manufactures and our people generally $18,000,000 worth of farm products; we sold but $5,778,000 worth of farm products to the United States.

ducts is 24 per cent.; the United States ducts is 24 per cent.; the United States average duty on Canadian products is 49 per cent.

The United States sold us $116,366,000 of goods last year. Britain sold us $44,644,000 worth.

Is this a square arrangement?

Does not the existing "British preference" do all for Uncle Sam?

NEW BOOKS.

One cannot help wondering why such a book as "Modern Moods" was ever written. It is a decidedly useless sort of volume, containing no plot whatever, and an abundance of uninteresting characters.

The writer introduces us in the beginning to a dozen different people, adding to this number as the story proceeds, until one has Vera, Agatha, Paula, Treckla, Magdalen, Primrose, Valetta and Mena hopelessly mixed with Lena, Beata, Mysie, Lady Flight, Lily, Angela, Bessie, Phyllis, Dorothy and Dolores.

* * *

"Quisante" is a new book by Anthony Hope, which scarcely comes up to most of his other stories. It is, however, interesting and worth reading; the characters are carefully delineated, though we miss in the men of this book the courage, the dash and the spirit of "le bon Coeur," that distinguished Rupert of Hentzau and other of Mr. Hope's heroes. "Quisante" is something of a political society novel, quite different from the writer's usual romances.

"Modern Moods," Macmillan & Co., London.

"Quisante," William Briggs, Toronto.

W. C. T. U.

While statesmen are sharply divided on the question whether women, or rather some women, should have each the tiny scrap of political power implied by the possession of a vote, it is not a little curious that unmarried women, at any rate, should always have been allowed to weild it undisturbed; the enormously greater power of wealth, many instances we might quote, such as the Baroness Burdett Coutts, and our noble world's president, Lady Henry Somerset, who has spent so much of her wealth doing good, and is to be seen with the simple nurse's uniform, going in and out at the Duxhurst Industrial Village Home, for inebriate women, whose inmates, who are being redeemed from evil habits by the wholesome effects of useful and interesting occupation made home-like. To induce people to give up their evil ways, we must offer them something better. Temperance is not preached without the Word of God, and that is the secret of the success that has attended this great society. Our meetings are held weekly at the Refuge Home, Cormorant street; a Bible reading is given once a month by different members. Next Thursday at 3 o clock Mrs. Noot will take charge, and a social at one of the ladies' houses also once a month. We are glad to welcome strangers, who may like to see the work, before joining our union.—Com.

THE COMING WOMAN.

The coming woman's coming—she'll be ready after while—
And she'll take the reins and drive us, with a calm and delightful smile.
She's been coming—coming—coming—for a half a century,
But she'll walk in some morning, with a cool, "Make room for me."
'Twill be in the dim hereafter—dim hereafter to be blessed—
When the fashion plates cease troubling and the milliner's at rest.

Ah, the coming woman! Bless her, she will show us what is what.
She will teach us many doctrines that have never yet been taught:
She will solve the servant problem, she will do away with cooks,
And she'll have the men as noble as the heroes in the books!
Yes, the coming woman's coming. She is coming sure as fate—
She is just delayed a moment while she puts her hat on straight.

Oh, the coming woman. She's the one—no duties will she shirk.
When she has done all she has planned, the man won't have to work.
The world will be much better when she takes affairs in hand,
For the coming woman's rulings will be dignified and grand.
Hark! Dost hear the coming woman, from her dim and distant sphere,
In a tone that's choked with hairpins, "Is my hat straight? Tell me, dear."
—Josh Wink, in Baltimore American.

READ IT IN THE FACES.

This is the age of brain trouble, of heart failure, of paralysis and of body weaknesses. You can read it in the faces of thepeople you meet. Nervous diseases do not get well of their own accord. Regular and persistent use of Dr. Chase5s Nerve Food is the only treatment that can be absolutely relied upon to stop the wasting process which saps vitality from the system. Dr. Chase's Nerve Fod creates new, rich blood, revitalizes the nerves and permanently cures all nervus diseases. 50 cents a box.

If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star.

HOTEL BADMINTON

VANCOUVER.

Corner of Howe and Dunsmuir Sts.

C.C. Russell

Masonic Buildings, Douglas Street.

NEW AND STYLISH JACKETS FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

MISSES' STYLISH HATS ..... 75 cents.

LADIES' FELT SAILORS AND WALKING HATS.

FEATHER BOAS ..... 25 cents to $1.25 each.

FUR BOAS ..... $1.50 and $2.00.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.—EIDERDOWNS, CHINCHILLA CLOTHS, BEAVER CLOTHS, ASTRAKANS, JACKET CLOTHS, DRESS TWEEDS, 60 inch SERGES AND CORKSCREWS, AMAZON CLOTHS AND HOMESPUNS.

RIBBON VELVETS, in pieces of 18 yards, for the piece .....50c., 65c. and 75c.

BLOUSE WAISTS IN THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE DESIGNS.—FRENCH FLANNELS, CASHMERES, SATINS, SILKS, PLAIN AND CORD VELVETS, FLANNELETTES AND LUSTRES, FROM STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER AT SAME PRICE.

NOTICE.

ROCK BAY BRIDGE IS CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

C. H. TOPP,
City Engineer.

Sing Yuen & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ladies' Fine Silk Underwear.

173 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
P. O. BOX 17.

Queen's Hotel

COR. STORE AND JOHNSON STS.

European and American Plans. First-Class in every particular. Close to railway depot and steamboat wharves.

THE TRAM CARS PASS THE DOOR.
FREE 'BUS.

Rates--$1.00 to $1.50 per day

MRS. HASTINGS, PROPRIETRESS

Jubilee Hospital Ball.

NOVEMBER 8th.

PATRONS:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Joly de Lotbiniere; the Commander in Chief and Mrs. Beaumont; the Captains and Officers of H. M. Squadron; His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Hayward; Colonel and Mrs. Grant and the Officers of the Garrison; Colonel Gregory and the Officers of the Fifth Regiment.

Tickets: Gentlemen, $3; Ladies, $2.

Contributions towards the supper may be sent to the View Street entrance of the Assembly Hall on Thursday, the 8th November; if possible, before 3 p.m. The Assembly Rooms will be open for decoration on and after Tuesday, Oct. 30th. All help will be gladly welcomed, together with the loan of plants and palms.

Children's Jubilee Hospital "Cinderella."

IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S WARD

Friday Evening, November 9th.

Fancy dress in order, but not compulsory. Entrance, 50 cents.

The H.B.A. Vogel Commercial College

P. O. Box 347, Vancouver, B. C.

We teach through office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for bookkeeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF B. C.—Examination.—An examination of candidates for registration under the Medical Act, will be held at the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, on Tuesday, Oct. 30 and following days. The Registrar will attend at Board of Health Rooms, Parliament Buildings, on Monday, Oct. 29, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. to receive names and examine diplomas. For further particulars, apply to Dr. C. J. Fagan, Registrar, Victoria; or to Dr. W. J. McGuigan, Vice-President, Vancouver.

Fall Blouses and Wrappers

Just Arrived.

MRS. M. A. VIGOR

Columbia House, 81 Douglas St.

A Special Consignment of

LACE BRAIDS,
PATTERNS, ETC.,
PHOTO FRAMES
AND LINENS,
BELDINGS ART SILKS

MRS. W. BICKFORD

61-63 Fort St.

TENDERS.

By direction of the heirs at law of William Smith, deceased, tenders will be received by the undersigned up till Dec. 1st, 1900, for the purchase of the property known as the Swan Lake Farm. The highest or lowest tender not necessarily accepted. Further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES W. MELDRAM,
Douglas St.

H. REID & CO.,

25 Broad Street, Next the Colonist Building.

Opening Announcement

We have just opened a First-Class Tailoring Establishment at No. 25 Broad St., with a large and well assorted stock of Imported Woollens, comprising:

SCOTCH AND IRISH TWEEDS AND SERGES.
ENGLISH COVERT COATINGS.
WEST OF ENGLAND TROUSERINGS.
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH WORSTED.
AND A FULL LINE OF CHOICE TRIMMINGS.

We have secured the services of MR. G. H. REDMAN (late of Burrows & Redman), as manager and cutter, whose long experience with English and American tailoring, and his ability to interpret the different style effects will enable us to fill all orders with satisfaction which may be submitted to us.

Note the Address: **25 BROAD STREET,** Next The Colonist

OPENING DAY

OF OUR

New Shoe Store

We beg to intimate to the public that we shall open our new store in the Westside's old stand 70 Government Street on

Tuesday, 30th Inst.

With a new and carefully selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

Imported direct from leading Canadian ,American and English Manufacturers.

We invite inspection. You'll be welcome. Come!

THE PATERSON SHOE CO., LTD.

Old Westside, 70 Govt. St.

Conservative Rally!

A.O.U.W. Hall

ON

Monday, October 29.

CHAIR TAKEN AT 8 P. M.

A public meeting of the electors of the City of Victoria will be held in the above hall, when Messrs.

Prior and Earle

The Conservative Candidates, and other speakers will address the meeting.

Everybody welcome.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

The Excellence and Purity of

Cowan's Hygienic cocoa

Are making it a necessity in every household.

Cowan's Queen's Dessert Chocolate

Is a Delicious Confection.

The Cowan Co., Limited.

TORONTO.

Electric Motors

Are the best power for all purposes.

Ours Are the Best.

C.G.E. apparatus is the standard. We have installed more apparatus than all other companies in Canada.

For prices and information, address

Canadian General Electric Company

LIMITED.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

HIS HONOR, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointment:

27th September, 1900.

GEORGE EDWIN POWELL, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal, under the provisions of the "Assessment Act," for the following districts, namely:

The Cassiar, Esquimalt, South Victoria and Victoria City Electoral Districts; that portion of the Comox Electoral District known as the Coast, Rupert and Sayward Land Districts; that portion of the Alberni Electoral District known as the Barclay and Clayoquot Land Districts; that portion of the Cowichan Electoral District known as the Renfrew Land District, and that portion of the North Victoria Electoral District known as the North Saanich Land District.

FAMILY RECORD

One of the most beautiful pictures in colors.

Upon the background of Pure Solid Gold rests the Family Record in the shape of a handsome volume with Gold Clasps upon a cushion of crimson velvet with a beautiful gold tassel. On the pages, under different headings, are spaces in which to write the name and date of birth. On either side is a beautiful scroll on which to record the marriages and deaths. On top of the picture are the words "Family Record" in the richest lettering known to printer's art. Under this are spaces for father's and mother's pictures. In the lower part of the picture is a beautiful home scene. The dear old grand parents, the handsome, stalwart husband and happy young wife, the loving daughter and baby-boy—the idolized grandchild—are all gathered around the table, while grandfather reads a portion of God's Holy Word. A truly beautiful scene. Underneath are the words, "God Bless Our Family." Around this picture are 8 spaces for photographs of other members of the family, each space enclosing a gem flower piece. Elsewhere on the picture are scattered creeping vines, buds and blossoms in rich confusion, the whole resting on and thrown into bold relief by the gorgeous background of Solid Gold, which produces a picture of dazzling beauty.

AGENTS NOW IS YOUR TIME. Our regular price is 50 cents, but to anyone who sends us this adv. we will send one for 25cts. Our prices to agents: 12 for $1.75; 50 for $6.00; 100 for $11.00. We pay all charges and return money for unsold pictures. N. C. Jackson, Fillmore City, bought 375 Records for $41.75; sold them for half price, 25cts. each, in five days, making $52.50 clear profit. Can you do better? We have 5,000 testimonials and want yours. Address.

Home Novelty Mfg. Co. (Dept. 153d.)
P. O. Box 518, Chicago.

WO SANG,

35 Store Street, Victoria, B.C.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Fit Guaranteed.

F. WINGS

Late of the firm of Sun & Wings, 48 Cormorant Street, has taken over the management of his father's business, W. F. Wong, 10 Cormorant Street. Suits made to order, and fit guaranteed.

Pure Drugs

Those two words mean a great deal. Purity of drugs and accuracy of compounding are of the utmost importance. If you are particular, or want to be sure of results, come to us. Better come here all the time; we're at your service always. Open Sundays for sale of drugs, medicines and sick room requisites.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist,

98 Government Street. Near Yates Street. Telephone 425.

Fine Work

Is our specially strong point, and everything entrusted to us is guaranteed, or

NO PAY.

Twenty years' experience in handling watches of the highest grade.

GOLDSMITH and SILVERSMITH

Give Us a Trial.

E. ANDERNACK,

The Jeweller, 57 Yates Street

IT'S THE UNEXPECTED

That's seen in our aggregation of food specialties. Our new arrivals of tempting delicacies will whet an epicure's faded appetite.

These are merely a few

FIGS IN SYRUP.
FRENCH PRUNES IN GLASS JARS.
CHERRIES IN MARASCHINO.
FRENCH CHEESE IN SMALL GLASS JARS.
FRENCH PEAS IN GLASS JARS.
LOBSTER IN GLASS JARS.—Quite a Novelty.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO., The Leading Grocers.

The Older The Better

Is truer of whiskey than of most any other article, and age is one of the several good qualities of our famous Rye Whiskey.

It was distilled in 1883, and every year it has been growing richer, mellower, and nearer the ideal liquor.

We carry all the favorite brands of Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey. Only the purest and best find a place on our shelves.

BRANCH STORE AT ALBERNI.

The Saunders' Grocery Co., Ld.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Sunday, Oct. 28.		Monday, Oct. 29	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
7:10 a.m.	7.8 feet.	8:01 a.m.	8.0 feet.
12:10 a.m.	7.6 feet.	1:15 p.m.	7.5 feet.
4:00 p.m	8.0 feet.	5:00 p.m.	8.0 feet.
11:50 p.m.	2.4 feet.	.....	.....

Furs Made and Renovated.

MANUFACTURE OF SEAL SKIN JACKETS A SPECIALTY. LATEST DESIGNS FROM LONDON AND AMERICA. CALL AND SEE OUR FASHION PLATES.

SOUPAL & CO., 34 Government Street.

Rubber Tires for Carriages.

I AM THE ONLY CARRIAGE MAKER IN THE CITY CARRYING A STOCK OF THESE GOODS.

WILLIAM MABLE, - 115 Johnson St.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS. W. J. ANDERSON,

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

A Strong Glass

Is needed only when the sight has been too long neglected. Don't delay; realize the danger. Come to us for thorough examination and skilful prescription. It may save your sight from permanent injury.

BLYTH, THE SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.

65 Fort Street, Near Douglas.

BULBS

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, JUST ARRIVED.

10 cases rare Lilies from Japan, including Auratum Monstrous Bulbs, Kraetzeri, Speciosum Rubrum, Melpomene, Single and Double Tiger Lilies and many others. INVERTAVISH NURSERY. E. A. Wallace.

NEW JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Arrived at ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas St., and at YOKOHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government St., near Victoria Hotel.

SNAPS.

2 Lots, Oak Bay Avenue .....$ 300
Choice double Lot, Bellott Street fronting on sewer, 110x120 1,000
Large Lot, well located, Harrison Street 500
For particulars and terms, apply to

HEISTERMAN & CO.

LOCAL NEWS.

Air-Tight Heaters at Cheapside. *

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious. *

Bird and Parrot Cages at Cheapside. *

Str. Victorian—Fare 50c. to Seattle. *

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Coal Air-Tights, McClary's make, at Clarke & Pearson's. *

George Powell & Co. are agents for Majestic Ranges. *

Highest cash price paid for old gold and silver, at 43 Johnson street. *

PILES.

We manufacture a pile cure which we guarantee to be better than any other pile cure on the market. Note the name and address:
DAVIES' DRUG STORE,
30 and 32 Government Street.
Open Day and Night.

Cheapest yet—Str. Victorian, fare 50c.*

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers. New stock office stationery. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street. *

An elegant line of Sterling Silver Novelties just opened, at Weilers', mostly only one of a pattern. *

It will pay you to visit Smith & Champion's before purchasing your Lounges and Mattresses; fine assortment, at 100 Douglass street. *

Brass and Wrought Iron finish Fenders, Andirons, Fire Sets, etc., in neat patterns and superior finish, at Weilers'.*

Make your house comfortable by having your Lounges and Mattresses repaired at Smith & Champion's, 100 Douglass street. *

Some Pretty Boudoir, Reception and Library Lamps of the celebrated B. & H. make, just opened at Weilers'. *

Str. Victorian—Fare 50c. to Seattle. *

THE ART

Of dispensing is fully appreciated, judging by the number of people that leave their prescriptions with us, knowing that the best of drugs only are used, and our dispensers are qualified and practical men. Note address:
F. W. FAWCETT & CO.,
49 Government Street.

Str. Victorian—Fare 50c. to Seattle. *

Have you read fortunes in the bottom of your tea-cup? Drink Hondi and read what its leaves say—"Every leaf draws." *

Fresh Fish.—A choice variety in market to-day, from our own fishing boats. Cured fish. Kippers, Bloaters and Kippered Salmon, Venison and Grouse, constantly on hand, at Brown & Cooper's, Central Fish Market, 89 Johnson street. Telephone 621. *

Str. Victorian—Fare 50c. to Seattle. *

Look Out

For your FALL UNDERWEAR at an early date. Half the comfort of life is having the proper underwear.

We have just opened up a full line of DR. JAEGER'S and CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S in Winter Weights also several other lines, from $1.00 a Suit to $10.00.

SEA & GOWEN

Gents' Furnishers.

89 Douglas Street. I.O.F. Block

FOR SALE

TWO CAPITAL FARMS—5 or 6 miles from city, good houses, good buildings, good orchards, good soil.

SEVERAL EXCELLENT FARMS—Ten to fourteen miles out.

MAINLAND—Some first-class farms, none better.

CITY LOTS—Some of the best in the city.

HOUSES, COTTAGES—Furnished and unfurnished, to sell or let.

C. C. REVANS

Land and Insurance Agent,
34a Government Street, Victoria, B. C., and London, England.

AUCTION SALES.—All Advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on Page 8.

Building Site Sold.—Through P. C. Macgregor & Co., Mr. J. P. Burgess has disposed of a choice building site on Chambers street to Mr. M. Lawless. The latter intends erecting a residence thereon.

Malicious Damage.—The outside showcase of the People's Shoe Shop and Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street, was damaged. The proprietor, Mr. C. Nangle, is offering a reward of $10 for the arrest and punishment of the guilty parties.

Hallow-E'en Concert.—The ladies of the First Presbyterian church are energetic to make their Hallow-e'en social and concert on Wednesday evening eclipse all former ones, both as to refreshments and programme of Scotch selections and songs.

Agricultural Show.—A meeting of the committee of management appointed in October to take the initial steps towards arranging for the holding of an agricultural, industrial and mineral exhibition in Victoria next year, will be held on Thursday evening next. A full attendance of members is requested.

Council Business.—It is likely that the Railway Aid By-Law will be put through the committee stages at tomorrow evening's meeting of the city council. The status of the celebrated Craigflower road dispute may also be alluded to, but that question will likely be sidetracked to allow of the more important railway by-law being passed.

Suit For Wages.—Evidence was taken before Mr. Justice Martin in the Admiralty court yesterday in the case of Capt. Meyer v. M. Lenz, the Captain claiming that $300 is due him as master of the steamer Mischief. Argument was deferred until a date to be fixed. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., and the defendant by Mr. Thornton Fell.

Railway Proposal.—Mr. E. V. Bodwell, who represents the company which is asking the city for a bonus for furnishing transcontinental connection for Victoria with the Great Northern railway, will call a public meeting in the Victoria theatre in a few days, for the purpose of explaining the proposal in all its details. The arguments advanced by opponents to the scheme in letters to the press will be taken up and replied to.

India's Famine Fund.—Mrs. Chan Sing Kai is in receipt of a letter from M. E. Moore, secretary in Toronto of the Indian famine fund committee, thanking her for a contribution of $64. A feature of the system by which money is collected for India's starving millions is the circulation of book-marks, which are disposed of at 10 cents each. The writer encloses 100 book-marks to Mrs. Chan Sing Kai.

Police Court.—Andrew Benson appeared in the police court yesterday to answer to the charge of having assaulted Amanda Carney, a half-breed. He pleaded not guilty, and as the evidence was conflicting the charge was dismissed. Two unfortunates who had been gathered in by the police net for drunkenness failed to appear, and their bail of $10 each was estreated. For selling liquor to Indians, George McLean, a half-breed, an old offender, was fined $100 or in default three months' imprisonment. George will take the three months.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Accordeon pleating at less than Eastern prices. Mrs. Ormsby, Westminster avenue, Vancouver. Apply 51 Kane. *

For good groceries and liquor for family use, call at Blue Post, 114 and 116 Johnson street. J. M. Hughes. *

Regular excursion daily, except Saturdays, on Rosalie, to Seattle. Return trip only $1.00. *

Str. Victorian—Fare 50c. to Seattle. *

Where All May Worship

Services For the Day in the Churches of the City.

Subjects of the Sermons and Music Arranged by Choir Masters.

Both morning and evening sermons at Christ Church cathedral to-day will be preached by Rev. Canon Beanlands. The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.

Voluntary—"Andante in D" .. .. ..Booth
Venite.
Psalms for the Day.
Te Deum .....MacPherson
Benedictus .....Turle
Hymns 164, 432, 298.
Voluntary—"Offertoire in F" .. .. ..Wely

EVENING.

Voluntary—"Andante in F" .. .. ..Booth
Pro. Hymn 165.
Magnificat .....Simper, in F
Nunc Dimittis .....Simper, in F
Hymns 477, 169, 266.
Rec. Hymn 431.
Voluntary—"Allegro Maestoso" .... Pearce

There will be morning prayer and littany at 11 and evensong at 7, at St. John's church, the rector, Rev. Percival Jeans, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—"He Shall Feed His Flock"..Handel
Hymns 303, 289, 271.
Organ—"Offertorie in D' .. ..Tietz

EVENING.

Organ—"Andante in D" .. ..Bernon
Hymns 232, 263, 245.
Organ—"Marche Romaine" .. ..Rimbault

The services at St. Barnabas church are: Holy eucharist, 8 a. m.; choral matins, 11 a. m.; choral evensong, with procession, 7 p. m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher.

Services will be held at the usual hours at the other Anglican churches of the city and district.

* * *

At the Reformed Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach morning and evening. His morning subject is, "To Whom Shall We Go?" and his evening subject, "Thunder or Angel Voices?" The programme in the evening at this church will be the same as that given by the choir on Friday evening, the music all specially chosen for the thanksgiving season. The decorations of fruit, flowers and autumnal foliage remains for the Sunday services. Following is the order of services:

MORNING.

Venite .....As Set.
Psalms for the Day .....As Set.
Te Deum .....Woodward
Benedictuh .....Dyke
Anthem—"Send Out Thy Light" ..Gounod
Hymns 56, 389.
Opening Hymn 56.
Proper Psalms 147, 150.
Magnificat .....Whitfield
Nunc Dimittis .....Whitfield

EVENING.

Anthem—"Behold the Days Come" ....
.....Woodward
Solo. Mr. Kingham.
Hymns 574, 429.
Doxology—"Now Father, We Commend"
.....Neale
Stainer's Seven-Fold Amen.
Stainer's Sevenfold Amen.

* * *

At the Metropolitan Methodist church, Rev. E. S. Rowe, pastor, the services are: 10 a.m., the classes; 11 a.m., sermon by the pastor, subject, "The Victories of Christianity"; 7 p.m., "What Can the Home Do?" of the series of "Home and the Saloon"; 2:30, Sunday school. No announcements are made by the pastors of the other Methodist churches of the city.

* * *

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, pastor, there will be public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school at 2:30; Bible class at 3 p.m., and Y. P. S. C. E. after the evening service. The musical portions are:

MORNING.

Organ—"Andante Religioso" ..Mendelssohn
Psalm 24.
Anthem—"A Hymn of the Homeland" ..
.....Sullivan
Hymns 7, 76, 162.
Organ—"Marcia" ....Clark

EVENING.

Organ—"Evening Song" .. .. .. Burnett
Psalm 31.
Anthem—"All Thy Works Praise Thee"
.... Pattison
Solo. Miss M. Murray.
Hymns 127, 185.
Duet—"He Will Follow You Now" ..Parks
The Misses Cutler.
Organ—"March Solenelle".. .. .. ..Mailly

At the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school and Bible classes at 2:30; Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m., and Senior Endeavor at 8 p.m. At St. Paul's church, Victoria West, there will be services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., when Rev. D. MacRae, the pastor, will preach.

* * *

Rev. Father P. De Roo, of Oregon, now visiting the city, will deliver this evening at St. Andrew's cathedral a lecture entitled, "Warfare Against the Church Along Her Path Through Ages." The reverend lecturer is an eminent scholar and a learned author of several historical works of acknowledged authority.

There Is No Need to Send Away for Your

GUNS AND AMMUNITION

As we have the largest and choicest stock in the province to select from.

JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.

115 Government St. Repairs BY SKILLED WORKMEN. Victoria, B. C.

HARDRESS CLARKE.

Snow Flake Flour	$1.15	English Sauce	10c. bottle
Three Star Flour	$1.15	English Pickles	20c. bottle
Hungarian Flour	$1.30	Bird Seed	10c. pkt.
Ogilvie's Flour	$1.50	Toilet Soap	10c. box
16 pounds Granulated Sugar	$1.00	Rajah Tea—A Mild Ceylon	20c. lb.
15 pounds Van. Granulated Sugar	$1.00	My Blend Tea—A Mild Ceylon	25c. lb.
3 pounds Sago	25	I.X.L. Tea—Indian Ceylon	30c. lb.
4 pounds Best J. Rice	25	Nice Japan Tea	25c. lb.
3 packets Corn Starch	25	Choicest Japan Tea	50c. lb.
3 boxes Sunlight Soap	50	Choicest Assam Tea	40c. lb.
6 cakes Pendray's Electric Soap	25	My Blend Coffee	25c. lb.
5 cakes White Swan Soap	25	Mocha Java Coffee	40c. lb.

86 DOUGLAS STREET.

LADIES !!!

Why sleep on unwholesome Feather Beds and Pillows when you can have them made sweet and wholesome at the SANITARY STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR WORKS, 119 Fort Street. Charges Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cultured Piano Performers...

PREFER THE

GERHARD HEINTZMAN

To all others, owing to their exquisite tone and delicacy of touch. They are guaranteed in the full sense of the meaning of the word. Sold in Victoria only by

FLETCHER BROS.

93 Government St. Music Dealers.

The usual services will be held at the Congregational church, Pandora street, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. David Reid will preach morning and evening. Sunday school and Bible class will be held in the afternoon at 2:30. The Y. P. S. C. E. meet as usual after the evening service.

* * *

At the Salvation Army barracks, 40 Broad street, a farewell meeting will be held this evening at 8 o'clock. Capt. Scott and Cadet Buck will say good-bye, and will leave for their new appointments on the Friday morning following.

* * *

At the Universal Brotherhood, 28 Broad street, Williams block, there will be a public lecture at 8:15 p.m., the subject being: "Educational Factors in Modern Life." An afternoon class for children is held at 2:30 o'clock.

* * *

"Adam and Fallen Man" is the subject of the Christian Science service, at 87 Pandora street, 7 p.m.

* * *

R. H. Kneeshaw, of Montreal, will lecture in the Sir William Wallace hall at 7:30 p.m., on "Spiritualism." The lecture will be followed with improvisations of song and poems and clairvoyant and psychometric readings.

Just arrived, a very large consignmen of the latest designs in Monuments, a Stewart's, corner of Yates and Blanchar streets.

Rosalie leaves Inner Wharf at 8 p.m. Regardless of the weather

Str. Victorian—Fare 50c. to Seattle. *

Beef Tea and Oyster Cocktails at Horseshoe Saloon. *

Try Steele's, Bastion square, for midday lunch. Bass' ale on draught and Encheladoes, and Clam Chowder. *

Fringe nets, extra large size, have arrived; also Danderine, the hair-producer. Face massage, scalp treatment and manicuring, at Mrs. Kosche's, 55 Douglas. *

Steamer Rosalie, fare 50c. to Seattle.

The Victoria Cafe offers the most unrivalled facilities for tempting the appetite and satisfying it. Six-course dinner, 25c.; six-course lunch, 25c. 57 Fort street. *

Take steamer Utopia for Seattle. Single fare, 50c.; round trip, $1. *

Best Hot Lunch in the city every night at the Clarence Bar.

When Men Talk

of Neckwear, Hosiery, Shirts and other Furnishings, and of good places to buy them, our store is sure to be favorably mentioned.

WE HAVE THE LATESTIN

FALL FANCY VESTS, SHIRTS, GLOVES, TIES, ETC.

and we want to see you among our early callers to get your choice of the novelties.

W. & J. Wilson

83 GOVERNMENT STREET.

AN INCH OFF THE END OF A MAN'S NOSE IS A GOOD DEAL.

The tone is as important a feature of the

PIANO

as is the nose on the face.

The tone of the HEINTZMAN & CO. Pianos is famous throughout Canada.

M. W. Waitt & Co.,

44 GOVERNMENT ST.

Sole Agents for Vancouver Island

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NEW ARRIVALS.

Corsets and Corset ...Waists...

FERRIS WAIST
Style 220.
Ladies' medium form.
Long waist.
Buttoned front. Laced back.
White, Drab and Black.

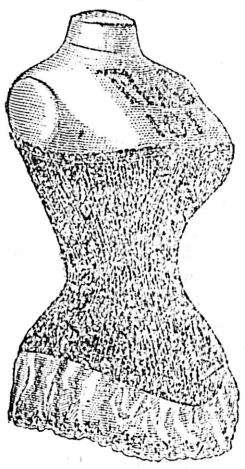
FERRIS WAISTS

FERRIS GOOD SENSE.
Style 247, ages 2 to 4.
Style 248, ages 4 to 6.
For Boys or Girls in White or Drab.

IN THREE STYLES.

FERRIS WAIST.
Style 239.
Misses 7 to 12 years.
Button front, laced back.
Sizes 20 to 28 inches.
White and Drab.

"R. & G."



CORSETS.

The Best Known And Most Popular of all New York Made Corsets.

All Sizes, In Black And Drab.

QUILTED SILKS AND ITALIANS.

For lining Opera Wraps, Capes, etc. Twelve different colorings to head this week.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

FOR NOVEMBER.

JACKET SALE.

Don't forget our Jacket Sale; it will continue while there are any Jackets left. Costumes at Half-Price.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

The Railway By-Law.

A BY-LAW to Aid a Railway Company to be Incorporated for the Purpose of Constructing, Maintaining and Operating a Line of Railway Through Certain Streets of the City of Victoria and on the Mainland of British Columbia, and for the Further Purpose of Constructing, Maintaining and Operating a Car-Ferry Service Between Sidney and a Point on the Mainland of British Columbia at or near the Mouth of the Fraser River.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of the Municipal Clauses Act the Council of every municipality may from time to time make by-laws for the granting of bonuses of money to any railway company in aid of such railway, and the right to construct a railway along any street or highway within the municipality on such terms and conditions as the Council shall see fit :

AND WHERAS by certain Articles of Agreement, bearing date of the day of , 1900, certain powers and privileges were granted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria to ALEXANDER SCOTT INNES, of the firm of Bodwell & Duff, of the City of Victoria, Barrister-at-law and Solicitor thereinafter called " the Trustee," and which said agreement is in the words and figures following :—

AGREEMENT made and entered into the day of BETWEEN THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, in the Province of British Columbia, hereinafter called "the Corporation," of the One Part, and ALEXANDER SCOTT INNES, of the City of Victoria, Barrister-at-law and Solicitor, hereinafter called " the Trustee," of the Other Part :

WHEREAS the Trustee has submitted to the Corporation a proposition for the establishment of a railway and car-ferry service connecting the City of Victoria with the Mainland of British Columbia :

AND WHEREAS in order to encourage and assist the said undertaking the Corporation has agreed to grant the bonuses and privileges hereinafter referred to :

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the parties hereto mutually agree with each other as follows :—

1. The Trustee shall take all necessary steps to procure the incorporation at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia of a company (hereinafter called " the Company ") which shall, among other things, possess the following powers—that is to say, power :

(a) To construct, operate and maintain a line of railway over the streets of Victoria hereinafter named, so as to connect the Victoria and Sidney Railway, as it at present exists, with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, and to make traffic and other agreements and contracts for the transfer of freight and passengers with the companies operating each of the said railways; and also to extend the said lines of railway to such other points and over such other streets or ways within the corporate limits of the City of Victoria as may at any time and from time to time hereafter be agreed upon between the Corporation and the Company:

(b) To construct, operate and maintain a car-ferry service between the present and any future terminus of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company and a convenient point at or near the mouth of the Fraser River :

(c) To construct, operate and maintain a line of railway from a point at or near the mouth of the Fraser River on the South side thereof and extending in an easterly direction and as far as practicable through the centre of the Districts of Delta and Surrey to a point where a connection can be conveniently made with The New Westminster Southern Railway, and also to extend the said railway to such other point or points East of said connection as may be determined upon by the Company ; and to amalgamate with the Great Northern Railway Company, and to enter into traffic and other arrangements for the transfer of passengers and freight with the said Great Northern and other railway corporations :

2. The Company, when incorporated, shall proceed with all due despatch to construct, and not less than six (6) months from the date of the passage of the Act of Incorporation, shall commence the construction of that portion of the said railway in the City of Victoria which is necessary to connect the Victoria and Sidney Railway system with that of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, and also that other portion of the said railway which, when completed, shall extend from a point at or near the mouth of the Fraser River to a point where it shall form connection with the said New Westminster Southern Railway, and shall diligently proceed with and complete both of said portions of the said railway within two (2) years from the date of the passage of the said Act of Incorporation, and shall also within the said period of two (2) years build, equip and put in operation an efficient railway ferry capable of transferring with reasonable despatch at least four hundred (400) passengers on each trip, together with not less than eight (8) loaded freight cars, and such other freight as may from time to time be delivered for transportation to the Company, at a speed of not less than fourteen (14) miles per hour; and the Company shall, after completion, operate the said ferry as a continuous service between the present or any future terminus of the Victoria and Sidney Railway at the harbor of Sidney or to the point or points which shall be selected at or near the mouth of the Fraser River as the Western terminus or termini of that portion of the said railway to be constructed through the Districts of Delta and Surrey aforesaid : The Company shall at all times maintain their works in an efficient condition :

3. The Company shall run at least one passenger train each way over the said road and connections each day, and, weather permitting and the dangers of the rivers, seas and navigation always excepted, shall operate the said ferry so as to make connection with the said passenger trains each way without undue delay : PROVIDED that the operation of said trains over the connection of the railway of the Company with the Victoria and Sidney Railway shall be so arranged as not in any way to diminish or impair the service over the Victoria and Sidney Railway which has heretofore been provided for by the terms of any agreement between the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company and the Corporation :

4. The Company shall also enter into such traffic arrangements with the Great Northern Railway Company as shall procure the transportation over the railway of the Company of the freight passing over the trans-continental line of the said Great Northern Railway and which is designed for the City of Victoria, and shall also provide reasonable facilities for passenger traffic :

5. The Company shall also enter into such traffic arrangements with the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company as shall ensure to the said last mentioned Company the payment of a reasonable charge for all freight and passengers transported by the Company over the said Victoria and Sidney Railway, having regard to the mileage of said railway and to the usual conditions which are attached to traffic arrangements between railway companies transferring freight to each other's lines :

6. If the railway ferry to be constructed as aforesaid shall be completed before the line of railway between the point or points at the mouth of the Fraser river and the junction of such railway on the Mainland with the New Westminster Southern Railway is finished, the Company shall operate the said ferry between Liverpool and Sidney so as to transfer loaded cars and passengers directly between the said points :

7. The maximum local passenger rate over the said railway and ferry shall not exceed the sum of , and the Company shall also establish and maintain over the said line of railway and ferry a reasonable and moderate scale of local freight charges so as to encourage as far as possible the interchange of commodities and passenger travel between places on the said line of railway and the City of Victoria :

8. In consideration of the construction and operation of the said railway and ferry system, the Corporation agrees as follows :—

The Company, when incorporated, shall have, and the Corporation hereby gives and grants unto the Trustee on behalf of said Company a permanent right to construct the track and operate the said railway over, along and across the following streets of the City of Victoria, that is to say :—" A " Street Bay Street, First Street, Blanchard Street, Fisgard Street, Cormorant Street and Store Street; and the Corporation shall and may also at any time and from time to time hereafter give and grant unto the Company a right of way for the construction and operation of its railway over such other streets of the City of Victoria as may be agreed upon between the Company and the Mayor and Council for the time being in office : PROVIDED, however that no such agreement to be made in the future shall be binding upon the Corporation unless and until a by-law ratifying the same shall have been submitted to and approved of by the rate-payers in the manner provided in the Municipal Clauses Act : PROVIDED ALSO that no system of double tracking (except reasonable facilities for switching) shall be permitted on any streets of the City : AND PROVIDED FURTHER, that the construction of the road-bed and laying of tracks in and over any street of the City shall be subject to the approval of the City Engineer for the time being in office, or some other competent person appointed or approved by the Corporation, and that all repairs, additions or alterations of the same shall be subject to the same approval :

9. The Company shall be liable for all damages and consequences arising through the act, neglect or default of the Company occurring in the course of the construction or during the operation of the works herein contemplated within the municipality :

10. The Company shall at its own cost, and throughout the whole length of the railway within the City, cause the space between the rails and a space of two (2) feet on the outer side of each rail to be paved or macadamized as the case may be in conformity with the remainder of the street over which the said railway passes :

11. Before breaking up, opening or interfering with any of the said streets for the purpose of constructing the said railway the Company shall give or cause to be given to the Corporation at least ten (10) days' notice of their intention so to do, and not more than twenty-five hundred (2,500) feet of the said streets shall be broken up or opened at any one time, and when work is commenced on any of said streets the same shall be proceeded with steadily and without interruption as rapidly as the same can be carried on, due regard being had to the proper and efficient construction of the same :

12. During the construction of the said works due and proper care shall be taken to leave sufficient space and crossings so that the traffic and travel on the said streets and other streets intersecting the same shall not be unnecessarily impeded, and proper lights and watchmen shall be provided and kept by the Company :

13. The location of the said railway in any of the streets shall not be made until the plans thereof showing the position of the rails and other works in each street shall have been submitted to and approved by the City Engineer or other officer as aforesaid :

14. The rails on all streets shall be laid and kept flush with the level of each such street, and generally all work of construction and maintenance of such railway shall be done in a substantial manner and according to approved modern methods, and, so far as the City streets are concerned, subject to the approval of the City Engineer or other officer as aforesaid :

15. If the Company shall, after construction, neglect to keep their tracks, the roadways between the same, or the crossings between and on each side of the rails, and two (2) feet on the outer side of each rail along the whole length thereof in the said streets in good condition, or shall fail to have the necessary repairs made thereon, the City Engineer shall give notice thereof to the Company requiring such repairs to be made within a reasonable time, and if not so made the City Engineer may cause the repairs to be made and the amount so expended by the Corporation may be recovered as a debt against the Company in any Court of competent jurisdiction :

16. The Corporation shall also acquire the necessary Legislaitve power in this behalf, and shall execute to the Company a lease, to be settled by the Solicitor of the Corporation, for the term of twenty-five (25) years, at a rental of Ten dollars ($10.00) a year, of the premises knowns as the Market Building, and being further described as

The said lease shall contain covenants on the part of the Company to keep the said Market Building insured in a sum of not less than Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000·00) during the whole of said term, and to perform ordinary repairs on the said building during the said term ; and shall also contain an option in favor of the Company, at the expiration of the said term, to lease the same premises from the Corporation for a further term of twenty-five (25) years at a rental to be then agreed upon between the Company and the Mayor and Council for the time being in office :

17. The said lease shall also provide that the Company may make such changes and alterations in the said building and premises as shall render them suitable for a passenger and freight station, and if in so doing the Company shall materially alter the construction of the said building they shall, at the expiration or sooner determination of the term, restore it to substantially the condition in which it now is, due regard being had to the structural condition at the commencement of the term and the age of the structure at the termination, but without regard to the use to which the same has been put in the meanwhile, damage by fire and tempest always excepted.

All improvements made to the said building other than the track, fixtures and other matters connected with the permanent operation of the railway, shall, at the expiration or sooner determination of the said term, fall in and be the property of the Corporation :

18. The Corporation shall also have the privilege of deducting from the first payment of the bonus hereinafter provided for, a sum not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500.00), being the estimated cost of transferring to, and establishing in other quarters, the Fire Department and other property of the City now in or about the said Market premises :

19. The Corporation agrees to grant to the Company for the period of twenty (20) years from the date of the commencement of the operation of the said railway the sum of Fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000.00) per year as a cash bonus. The Council of the Corporation shall make provision for the payment of the first payment of the said bonus to the Company on the 2nd day of January, 1902, and shall further provide for the raising of the sum of Ffteen thousand dollars ($15,000.00) a year every year for the period of twenty (20) years next ensuing the said 2nd day of January, 1902 : PROVIDED, however, that none of the said payments shall be made to the Company until the said railway and ferry service is in actual operation and ready for the conveyance of passengers and the transportation of freight, and if the said event shall occur at a date later than the 2nd day of January, 1902, then upon the actual commencement of the operation of the said railway and ferry the Company shall, if in all material respects they shall have faithfully performed this agreement, be forthwith entitled to receive all accumulations of said bonus and thereafter the payments shall be made yearly as aforesaid, IT BEING HEREBY EGPRESSLY AGREED AND DECLARED that the Company substantially and in all material particulars observing and performing the stipulations hereinbefore contained the Corporation shall, on the 2nd day of January in each year during the said period of Twenty (20) years, pay to the order of the Company the said sum of Fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000.00) in cash without and deductions whatsoever : PROVIDED ALWAYS that if at any time hereafter the Company shall permanently cease to operate and maintain either the said railway or said ferry service, or shall, by any extension of the said road or change in the system, deprive the City of Victoria of the traffic and passenger rates or other facilities for business which would ordinarily obtain if the terminus of the said road were continued at the City of Victoria, then and in either or any of the said events all payments of the said bonus which would otherwise accrue shall cease :

20. The Council of the Corporation shall, upon the execution of this agreement, forthwith prepare and pass a by-law ratifying the same, and providing for the raising of the said cash bonus, and shall, with all reasonable speed, submit the said by-law for ratification by the ratepayers under the provisions of the Municipal Clauses Act :

21. IT IS ALSO AGREED between the parties hereto that in the Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Colubiam incorporating the said Company, provision shall be made for the adoption by the Company of this agreement, and that when the said Company shall be incorporated and when the directors thereof shall adopt this agreement the same shall be binding upon the Corporation and upon the Company, its successors and assigns respectively, in the same manner and with the same force and effect in all respects as if the proposed Company were now in existence and actually named as a party to this agreement : And if this agreement should not be adopted by the Company within the period of six months from the date of incorporation then the same shall be null and void :

22. The Company shall, before entering into a contract for the construction of the said car-ferry, cause public advertisement to be made in the City of Victoria and shall provide for the inspection of the plans and specifications and take such other steps as are reasonably necessary to allow the shipbuilders of the City of Victoria to make offers to the Company for the construction of the said work, it being intended by this agreement that, other things being equal and all conditions being as favorable to the interests of the Company, the Company shall cause its ferry to be constructed in the City of Victoria :

23. The rights and privileges hereby granted over the streets of the City of Victoria are subject to the rights and privileges already granted to the Street Railway Company under the agreement now existing with them :

24. The Company shall at no time hereafter, without the consent of the Corporation previously had and obtained, assign the benefit of this contract to or make any agreement for the working of the undertaking, the subject-matter hereof with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or any other company operated or controlled by the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company :

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Corporation has caused its Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, and the Trustee has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written :

AND WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to raise a sum of money for the purpose of providing for the payment of the cash bonus referred to in the said agreement, and for that purpose to raise the annual sum of Fifteen thousand dollars :

AND WHERAS it will require the sum of Ffiteen thousand dollars to be raised annually by rate for payment of the annual sums mentioned in the said agreement :

AND WHEREAS the whole rateable lands and improvements on real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised Assessment Roll for the year 1899, is :

AND WHERAS it will require an annual rate of for paying such annual sum :

AND WHEREAS this by-law cannot be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council :

AND WHEREAS a petition under Section 69 of the Municipal Clauses Act has been presented to the Municipal Council, signed by the owners of more than one-tenth of the value of the real property in the City of Victoria as shown by the last revised Assessment Roll, requesting the said Council to introduce a by-law with the hereinbefore recited objects :

THEREFORE, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, enacts as follows :—

1. The said agreement hereinbefore recited shall be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, and the said ALEXANDER SCOTT INNES and the Company to be formed by him and incorporated as aforesaid are hereby authorized and empowered to have, hold and exercise all the rights, franchises and privileges in the said agreement mentioned or referred to, upon and subject only to the conditions and restrictions in said agreement expressly set forth ; and the Corporation of the City of Victoria shall, from time to time during the period in the said agreement mentioned, pay to the Company referred to in the said agreement the annual sum of Fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000.00) at the times and in the manner provided in the said agreement, and subject only to the conditions and restrictions in said agreement expressly set forth :

2. For the purpose of raising annually a sum of Fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000.00) an equal special rate of on the dollar shall be levied and collected in the year 1901 and in each year thereafter for and during the period of twenty years computed from the 2nd day of January, 1901, upon all lands and improvements and real or assessable property within the City of Victoria ; and the said annual special rate is hereby settled, levied and imposed accordingly for the period aforesaid :

3. The said annual sums when collected as aforesaid shall in each year be set apart and appropriated for the purpose of providing the said annual payments to the Company referred to in the said agreement :

4. This by-law shall, before final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the Municipal Clauses Act and Amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the day of , 1900.

This by-law may be cited as " THE VICTORIA TERMINAL RAILWAY BY-LAW, 1900."

"APENTA"
A Specific
For Habitual and Obstinate
Constipation.

AFTER THE FIRST FULL DOSE OF APENTA, taken early in the morning (followed perhaps by a little hot water, or hot coffee or tea), smaller doses may be persevered with, in gradually reduced quantities, at intervals of a day or two, until the habitual constipation is completely overcome. Further particulars from United Agency Co., Seymour Building, New York, Agents of the Apollinaris Co., Ld., London.

LAST CHANCE

GREAT CLEARING SALE FOR 10 DAYS COMMENCING NOVEMBER 1st.

Ladies Tailor-made Suits	$5.00
" Top Skirts from $1.50 up	
" Knitted Underskirts	35
" Satin Blouses, each	2.50
" Flannelette Wrapper	1.05
" " Blouses (velvet collar), each	50
" " Night gown, full size,	50
" " Drawers	15

Ladies Kid Gloves from 50c up	
" Woollen Vests	$ 0.40
" Wool and Cotton vests, mixed	20
" Hose	15
" Umbrellas, steel rod	65
" Linen Handkerchiefs, per dozen	35
" Fur-lined Cape	11.00
" Felt Cape	2.00

Ladies' Fur Boas of every Description, from $1.00 up.
Dress Goods, all kinds from 20c a yard up.
Silk, by the yard. from 25c a yard up.

Boys' Overcoats	$ 1.50
Men's Scotch Woolen underwear, per suit	90
Men's Umbrellas, steel rod, each	75

Men's overshirts, Neckties, Socks, Gloves and Suspenders, at half price,

A NOVELTY GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER

We Can Supply all Your Needs From a Needle to a Gold Watch. Don't Miss the Chance of Getting a Bargain. Store Open till 9 P.M.

SYRIAN STORE, A. W. RAHEY, 97 DOUGLAS ST. VICTORIA, B.C.

Continuous Quotations. Private Wires.
Leading Markets. Quick Service.

Richards & Blashfield

BROKERS.

New York Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

21 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

Correspondents: Downing, Hopkins & Co.

Finance and Commerce

ON WALL STREET.

New York, Oct. 27.—There was a very manifest disposition to sell stocks to take profits to-day. The appearance of the unexpectedly favorable statement gave a momentary check to the downward movement. But the rally was taken advantage of to increase the selling, and the list closing was weak and at the lowest prices. Net losses of between 1 and 2 points are reported in not a few stocks, in both industrials and railway lists. The former department was the greater sufferer, some stocks had a period of strength after the opening, notably American Sugar, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Metropolitan Street Railway. But these same stocks were most acutely affected by the late selling movement. The iron and steel stocks as a group were weak in spite of encouraging reports of the industry in the weekly commercial reviews. Several of them suffered to the extent of 1 to 1½ points. Other members of the Southwestern groups faired badly. Southern Pacific continued heavy, in spite of decision upon the new president. The Readings were quite weak at losses of a point. There was a disposition about the exchange to deprecate the excessive tendency of the speculation and the broadness of the methods employed in some quarters. The systematic and periodical dissemination of bull canards was felt to endanger the stability of the market where buying was based on such flimsy grounds. No intelligible explanation is offered of the large increase in cash reported by the banks for the week. Preliminary estimates of the conditions based on the returns furnished by banks themselves and made by recognized authorities placed the probable loss in cash all the way from $1,500,000 up over $5,000,000. The payment yesterday by the subtreasury of drafts for $1,000,000 on the account of Australian gold recently arrived from Sanfran was not expected to figure in this week's statement.

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by B. Williams & Co.)

New York, Oct. 27.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec	77⅛	77⅛	76⅞	77
Corn—				
Dec.	41¾	42	41¾	41⅞

New York, Oct. 27.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	122⅞	123¼	122	122
Amn. Tob.	98	98	97	97
P. G., Chicago	94¾	94¾	94	94
C. M. & St. P.	116	116¼	115¾	115¾
C. B. & Q.	127⅞	128¼	127⅞	127⅞
M. S. R.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
C. R. I. & P.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
B. R. T.	63¼	63¼	62¼	62¼
A. & S. F. pfd.	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼
Sou. Pac.	37⅜	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛
A. S. & W. com.	36	36	34¾	34¾
Fed. Steel	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾
Nor. Pac.	56¾	57	56¼	56¼

TORONTO MINING QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. More & Co.)

Toronto, Oct. 27.—The closing quotations to-day were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Athabasca	$ 6.00	$ 5.50
B. C. Gold Fields	3¼	3
Big Three	2¼	1½
Black Tail	14	10
Brandon and Golden Crown	10	6
Butte and Boston	4	2¼
Canadian G. F. S.	8	7¾
Cariboo McKinney	73	68
Cariboo Hydraulic	1.45	1.20
Centre Star	1.51	1.44
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	46.50	44.00
California	7	2½
Dardanelles	2¼	1¼
Deer Trail Con	3	2⅞
Evening Star	7	5
Golden Star	2¼	1¾
Giant	3½	2
Hammond Reef	2	2¼
Iron Mask	38	28
Jim Blaine	9	5
King	6	4
Knob Hill	50	38
Lone Pine—Surprise Con	10	5
Monte Christo Con	3	1
Mountain Lion	50	30
Noble Five	5	3
North Star	94	90
Novelty	3	1½
Old Ironsides	65	35
Olive	16¼	13
Payne	95	88
Princess Maud	3	1½
Rambler Cariboo Con	27¼	24
Republic	72½	69
Slocan Sovereign	13	7
Virtue	38	34
War Eagle Con	1.04	1.01
Waterloo	3¼	2⅞
White Bear	3	2¾
Winnipeg	3¼	2½

SALES.

Fairview—500 at 1; 500 at 1¼; 500 at 1; 500 at 1¼.
Montreal and London—50 at 6½.
C. G. F. S.—1,000, 1,000 at 7¾.
Hammond Reef—1,500 at 2¾.
Deer Trail—500 at 3.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

By far the most important part of digestion takes place in the intestines and it is folly to expect stomach medicines to cure a severe case of indigestion or dyspepsia. The kidneys, liver and bowels must first be made regular and active, and the only remedy which acts directly on these organs is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are purely vegetable, act pleasantly and naturally and positively cure dyspepsia, biliousness and stomach troubles. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box; take no substitute.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Oct. 27.—The closing quotations to-day were as follows:

A. T. & S. F.	12¾
A. T. & S. F., pfd.	74¾
Baltimore & Ohio	74¾
Baltimore & Ohio, pfd.	81¾
Canada Southern	53
Chesapeake & Ohio	30
C. B. & Q.	127¼
C. & N. W.	12
C. M. & St. P.	115¾
C. R. I. & P.	108¾
Delaware & Hudson	112⅞
D. L. & W.	178
Erie	12
Illinois Central	118¼
Louisville & Nashville	75¼
Manhattan Street Railway	97¾
M. K. & T.	32⅝
Jersey Central	135⅛
N. Y. C. & H.	133
N. Y. O. & W.	22¼
Norfolk	37⅛
Norfolk, pfd.	76⅛
Northern Pacific	56⅝
Northern Pacific, pfd.	73¼
Pacific Mail	42¼
Penna.	135⅛
Reading	16⅞
Reading, pfd.	58⅞
Southern Pacific	36⅞
Southern Railway	12¼
Southern Railway, pfd.	57
Tennessee Coal & Iron	58
Texas Pacific	17½
Union Pacific	61⅞
Union Pacific, pfd.	75½
Wabash, pfd.	18⅞
Western Union	81
A. S. & W.	35
American Sugar	122
American Tobacco	97
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	62¼
Consolidated Gas, N. Y.	176
Continental Tobacco	29
Federal Steel	38¾
Federal Steel, pfd.	68¾
General Electric	143¾
Metropolitan Traction	161
National Lead	20
Peoples Gas, Chicago	94
U. S. Leather	12
U. S. Leather, pfd.	71¾
U. S. Rubber	32⅝

Money on call nominal; no loans. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, $4.83¾ for demand and at $4.80¼ for 60 days. Posted rates $4.81@4½ and $4.84½@4.85. Commercial bills $4.79¼@$4.80. Bar silver 64¾c. Mexican dollars 50¾c. Government bonds irregular.

Scoops are useful things in their way. The reporter loves them, the grocer uses them. When he sells you Hondi Ceylon Tea, they are never needed—it's only sold in packets.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO

Stock Brokers and Commission Agents.

TO THE PUBLIC:—

We are prepared AS YOUR AGENTS, to place orders on the New York Stock and Produce Exchanges for Canadian or American Railway and Industrial Stocks, and for Wheat, Corn or Pork either for delivery or on margins. We operate over leased wires through Messrs. Downing, Hopkins & Co., of Portland, Ore., and Messrs. E. Lobdell & Co., New York Stock Exchange.

You are invited to our offices, 44 Fort Street, and 10 Broad Street, where continuous telegraphic quotations on the leading Stocks and from the New York Grain Market are to be seen. Quotations received between 7 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.

Young Women's Christian Association

32 RAE STREET.

Board and lodging at moderate terms, with special reduction for double bedded rooms.

Young women arriving by trains and steamers will be met, if due notice is given to the matron.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

LADYSMITH! LADYSMITH!

Congratulates

VICTORIA

Upon the prospect of a transcontinental line entering Victoria, as it will certainly help Ladysmith, as no part of the Island can go ahead without benefiting other places. Ladysmith was surprised to read a letter in the Colonist of the 16th inst., in which the writer expressed the fear that it might be the means of building up a City on the West Coast of 30,000 inhabitants. Well, all the better if it built up a dozen cities of 30,000 inhabitants each; that would give us an increase of population of 360,000 on this Island. Do we not need it? Is there not room? Ladysmith says yes! Ladysmith is not jealous of any place. Ladysmith would like to see a dozen big cities on the Island AS BIG AS SHE IS DESTINED TO BE HERSELF. No! Ladysmith hopes to see Victoria vote like one man to secure what they have so long been in need of, and clamoring for so long. Her day has come to "make or mar" her future.

Before developments on the Island generally puts up prices all round, buy a few lots in Ladysmith, the future

INDUSTRIAL CITY.
INDUSTRIAL CITY.

Company's prices for best lots are $200 to $350. One-third cash; balance in 6 and 12 months at 6 per cent.

Thomas Kitchin, Ladysmith,

Head Agent, Oyster Harbor, B.C.

NOTE:—WATCH DEVELOPMENTS AT LADYSMITH.

ROSSLAND ORE OUTPUT.

Rossland, Oct. 27.—The shipments for the past week show an improvement on the output for the two or three weeks immediately preceding, being 6,863 tons. The Le Roi shipped 4,703 tons, and in addition to this, the Le Roi No. 2 sent 50 tons, which was shipped so that some bins could be cleaned out. A shipment of 60 tons was made from the War Eagle, which is the first sent away in some months. The management has already signified its intention of shipping some quantities from time to time, and therefore it is patent that shipments of a large scale will not be commenced for some little time yet. The Iron Mask is shipping according to arrangements, although the facilities are not as yet such as that the promised carload of ore per day can be sent away.

The shipments for the week and year are as follows:

Mine	Week.	Year.
Le Roi	4,703	130,598
Centre Star	1,980	23,130
War Eagle	60	10,663
Le Roi No. 2	50	2,207
Iron Mask	70	1,735
Giant	....	389
I. X. L.	....	420
Evening Star	....	351
Monte Christo	....	273
Iron Colt	....	80
Spitzee	....	20
Total	6,863	169,866

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star Brandy. *

A CARD.

To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria.

GEORGE RILEY.

R. L. DRURY.

HEREWITH PRESENTED to the readers of the "Colonist" are the portraits of Messrs. George Riley and R. L. Drury, the two candidates chosen to contest Victoria in the interest of the Liberal Party in the Dominion elections to be held on November 7th. There are, perhaps, no two of our citizens better known to the people of Victoria than George Riley and Richard L. Drury. Mr. Riley, who has been engaged in many contracts of great magnitude, has an established reputation for sound business sagacity, and unblemished integrity; his kindly manner and unfailing generosity have also endeared him to his friends. Mr. Drury, as Provincial Manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Co., of Canada, and British Columbia representative of the Toronto & British Columbia Lumber Co., which has very large interests in the province, has earned the respect and admiration of the business community. Always a student of politics and municipal questions; his knowledge of these matters together with his other qualities for leadership, made him one of the logical candidates of the Liberals.

Messrs. Riley and Drury are, of course, appealing to the electorate on the platform of the Laurier Government. They believe the policy of that government has been wise and prudent, progressive and patriotic. They believe a vote for Laurier means a vote for Canada and a United Empire. They believe the party which enunciated the Preferential Tariff, which gave us Penny Postage, which sent the Contingent to South Africa, and under whose administration Canada has had unrivalled prosperity, is worthy of the confidence of the people."

Liberal or Conservative!!

No matter which side you pin your faith on you frequently get left. That's politics. When you deal with a good, reliable house you always get satisfaction. That's business. Our house has been in business for over forty years. That's a pretty good guarantee that our goods are right and that the public have confidence in our method of doing business. We always aim at giving complete satisfaction.

Winter---a cold winter too---is at hand. We are prepared with a full line of Winter Suits and Overcoats, and in fact everything in Men's and Boys' wear. If you want a good Waterproof Coat for little money, see ours. A big stock of Trunks and Valises.

McCANDLESS BROS.

OAK HALL. 37 JOHNSON STREET.

Farm on Sproat Lake, Alberni, To Lease.

This property is situate about nine miles from Alberni, and contains about 1,570 acres. It has about 35 acres, more or less cleared and seeded down with clover and other grasses. There is a good well finished residence on the property, and a beautifully situated on Sproat Lake. There is a large barn and out-houses, and a good garden and orchard.

There is excellent fishing to be had in the Lake and Somas River, and game of all sorts abounds. This is for lease at a very low rental.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Oct. 27.—8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

The storm area indicated yesterday as approaching the Vancouver Island Coast rapidly developed, and a southerly gale prevailed to-day, the barometer falling to 29.60. The energy of the storm was apparently confined mainly to this locality, where an hourly velocity of 48 miles was registered. The area of high pressure has crossed the Rocky Mountain ranges, and is now central in Montana and Nebraska. Moderate rain has fallen along the Coast, and snow is now falling at Barkerville. Fair weather has prevailed in the Northwest.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	44	52
New Westminster	39	48
Kamloops	30	50
Barkerville	26	36
Calgary	14	46
Winnipeg	32	54
Portland, Ore.	46	50
San Francisco, Cal.	52	58

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m.—(Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity: Fresh or strong winds, mostly southerly and southwesterly; partly cloudy, with occasional rain.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds; mostly cloudy, with rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 28.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	47	Mean	48
Noon	48	Highest	52
5 p.m.	47	Lowest	44

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 20 miles east.
Noon ..... 44 miles southeast.
5 p.m. ..... 20 miles southeast.

Average state of weather—Unsettled.
Sunshine—24 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 29.550
Corrected 29.571

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 29.68

DIED AT PRETORIA.

Capt. Pearse and Sergt.-Major Elliot Succumb to Disease.

News has reached the city of the death at Pretoria of two volunteers serving with the Canadian contingent who were well known to Victorians—Capt. C. St. Aubyn Pearse and Sergt.-Major Elliot. The former died on October 18 of tuberculosis, and the latter on October 17 of dysentery.

Capt. Pearse was formerly adjutant of the Fifth Regiment—the same post as held by the late Capt. Blanchard. He was a resident of the city for a number of years, being associated with Mr. G. Stewart at Hatley Park. Always taking a keen interest in military matters, for twelve months he received instruction with "C" Battery. He afterwards proceeded to Kingston and joined the military college. On his return from the East, he shortly afterwards received the appointment of subaltern in No. 2 Company, R. C. R., stationed at Stanley barracks, Toronto. Later he was transferred to the Royal Canadian Dragoons. When the troops were despatched to the Yukon, Capt. Pearse accompanied them as quartermaster, going in via St. Michael. He went to South Africa with the Canadian Mounted Rifles. He had a large number of friends in the city, who will be pained to hear of his untimely death.

Sergt.-Major Elliot was not so well known to Victorians, though he came into prominence during his short stay here through his broadsword contests with "Baron" Ivan de Malchin. At the time Strathcona's Horse was enlisted, Sergt.-Major Elliot was in the Kootenay country, and at once offered his services and was accepted. He was a man of splendid physique and a thorough soldier.

STOP THAT COUGH

Some people say it will go away of its own accord; but after waiting a reasonable time find it will not do so without the assistance of a good specific.

We Can Recommend

Pulmonic Cough Cure

As a quick and reliable remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

HALL & CO.,
Dispensing Chemists,
Clarence Block, Cor Yates and Douglas

Cowichan Bay

Section 4, Range 5, W., containing 160 acres, with house, formerly occupied by R. Douglas. Sec. 4, Range 6, E., 40 acres. Sec. 5, R. 6 A., 10 acres. Sec. 5, Range 7, E., 3 acres, formerly occupied by Walsh, for sale in one parcel.
Apply J. H. WHITTOME, DUNCANS, or HEISTERMAN & CO., VICTORIA.

FOR SALE

ON EASY TERMS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

4 lots, Victoria West ..... $ 600.00
½ Lot, Yates Street, and 6 Romed 2 Story House, (central) $2,500.00
Corner Lot, Rock Bay Avenue, and 5 roomed House 2,000.00
3 Lots, James Bay, fronting on three streets 1,500.00
1 Lot, off Burnside Road, and 5 roomed Cottage 700.00
1 Lot, Taunton Street, Fernwood Estate 200.00
160 Acres, Metchosin 400.00
1 5-100 Acres, Viewfield Farm 1,500.00
2 Two Story Houses, Humboldt Street, central, and occupied by good tenants 3,800.00
Lots, Acres and Houses in all parts of the city for sale cheap.
Farms and Acres at Mortgage Prices.

FLINT & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, 17 Trounce Ave.
List your property with us.

SALES BY THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE COMP'Y, LD.

LEADING AUCTIONEERS.

Auctions conducted anywhere in the province. Furnished residences and stocks in trade purchased. Cash advanced. Well-lighted steam-heated auction rooms, 34 Fort Street, and Langley Street.

Mortgage Sale

OF VALUABLE
FREEHOLD PROPERTY
IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, of the firm of Cuthbert, Browne & Co., Ltd., at their salerooms, 37 and 39 Langley Street in the City of Victoria, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the 29th day of October 1900, all that certain parcel or tract of land and premises in the City of Victoria, being Lots Six and Seven, in Block One, sub-division of Lot 74, Section 75, Fernwood Estate, as shown on a map of the City of Victoria deposited at the Land Registry Office, and numbered 514. This property is situated on the west side of Shakespeare Street, and on it is a one story frame dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of the sale, balance in thirty days thereafter. For further particulars as to terms and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Cuthbert, Browne & Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C., or Messrs. Macdonnel, McMaster & Geary, Barristers, etc., 51 Yonge Street, Toronto, Solicitors for the Vendor.

Short Notice of Sale.

AUCTION

WELL KEPT

Furniture and Effects.

At our Langley Street Salerooms, on

Monday, October 29th at 2 p.m.

Stuff-Over Parlor Set, 4 pieces, equal to new; Oak Settee in Plush; Oak Rockers and Arm Chairs to match; Walnut Rockers; Walnut Tables; Oak Tables; Oak Bed Sets; two fine Oak Bed Steads; Ash Bed Steads; Wire, Box and Top Mattresses; Pictures; Portieres; Open Grate and Air-Tight Heating Stoves; 20 yards Fine Oilcloth; very fine Cabinet Organ, 2 sets of reeds, 11 stops; Brussels and Tapestry Carpets; 25 yards of Velvet Pile Carpet; Cook Stove; Kitchen Tables and Chairs, and a large lot of Household Crockery and Utensils.

Terms Cash. Consignments for this sale received until 11 a.m. Monday.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.

WRECK BAY

For sale, 20 shares. A snap. Will be worth $100 per share in 12 months,
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

Organization About Complete

John Macdonald Club Holds an Executive Meeting and Makes Good Progress.

Plans for Balance of Campaign and Arrangements for Polling Day Perfected.

An enthusiastic meeting of the John Macdonald Club was held last evening in the club rooms, Government street, the object of the gathering being organization for the balance of the campaign, particularly the arrangements for election day. The members of the club are young, energetic and enthusiastic Conservatives, all pledged to secure the election of Col. Prior and Mr. Earle by every possible legitimate effort, and at last night's meeting a complete plan of campaign work was laid down and adopted. The business transacted was of interest only to the members; there were no speeches, as it was felt that those present were so embued with the Conservative spirit and so eager for battle that the ordinary election address would only distract them from the earnest work in which they were engaged. The vim with which the different committees tackled the work allotted to them gave promise of a perfect organization on polling day. Several minor details were left open, to be finally arranged on Tuesday evening, 30th inst., when another meeting of the club will be held. As that will be the last general meeting before election day, every member is expected to be in attendance to receive final instructions and assignment of duty for polling day.

St. Andrew's Bazaar.—An active committee of workers have been busy the past few days decorating Institute hall in preparation for the forthcoming annual bazaar, which is looked forward to with much pleasurable anticipation by Victorians. The voting contests this year will be particularly attractive, the questions being: "Who are the most popular candidates running for the federal house in Victoria?" and "Which is the most popular of the two steamers on the Sound route?"

Donation Received.—The honorary treasurer of the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home thankfully acknowledges the receipt from Miriam Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., Nanaimo, of the sum of $129, being the receipts of the recent Miriam Rebekah Lodge entertainment given in the city of Nanaimo on behalf of the Orphanage.

JONES, CRANE & CO.

Auctioneers,

We are instructed to sell without reserve by

Public Auction

On the premises, 51 First St., Work Estate.
At 2 P. M. Tuesday, Oct. 30,

HOUSE FURNITURE.

Comprising: Bedroom Sets; Box, Wire and Wool Mattresses; Sheets; Blankets; Pillows Chairs; Rockers; Tables; Writing Desk; Brussels and other Carpets; Rugs; Wall Cabinets; Overmantel; Eight-Day Clock; Lounge; Blinds; Curtains; Jubilee Range; Kitchen Utensils; Refrigerator; Crockery; Glassware; New Home Sewing Machine, etc., etc.

JONES, CRANE & CO.,
Auctioneers...

Open for inspection 9 a.m. morning of sale.

WM. T. HARDAKER

AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

I am favored with instructions from Mrs. Currie to sell at her residence, 54 Oswego Street.

Friday, November 2, at 2 p.m.

Almost New and Valuable

Furniture and Effects

Particulars Wednesday. Goods on view Thursday afternoon, from 3 to 5.
No children or dogs allowed on the premises.
WM. T. HARDAKER, THE AUCTIONEER

Not Due to The Liberals

Government Cannot Take Credit For the Present Prosperity of Canada.

Mr. Foster Shows What Conservatives Have Done For the West.

In his speech at Halifax on September 11, Mr. George E. Foster said, in answer to the claim of Mr. Fielding that the present prosperity of Canada was due to the Liberal party:

May I ask you if it is this tariff, the preferential cut of 12½ per cent., 25 per cent., or 33 1-3 per cent. which has been made in favor of Great Britain which has made our commercial prosperity?

How is it that the exports of Canada to other countries of the world have increased far more relatively than our exports to Great Britain? From 1896 to 1899 our exports to Great Britain increased 35 per cent. That, say Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, is due to the fact that we gave great Britain a preference in our market, and the same has re-acted so that it drew exports from us into the British market. But go to our trade returns, and what do we find? While the exports of Great Britain in these four years increased 35 per cent., our exports to the Argentine Republic increased 49 per cent., to Belgium 37 per cent., to France 170 per cent., to Germany 115 per cent., to Italy 12 per cent., to Japan 1,500 per cent., to Norway and Sweden 19 per cent., to Holland 180 per cent., and so on with other countries. This is when you come to take the cold hard returns as given by these gentlemen themselves. The exports to Great Britain have increased less than all the other countries with which we are carrying on trade. Now, let us turn to the imports. The imports from Great Britain have increased to a certain extent, but they have increased much more largely in other countries. The imports from Great Britain for home consumption in those four years have increased 12½ per cent., but imports from the United States increased 59 per cent., and now stand higher than at any other previous time in the history of the confederation of Canada. And so through the whole list of countries the increase of imports is greater relatively than those of Great Britain.

Now, I have just led on in this quiet kind of reasoning, not to follow out the argument to its end, but to put before you that they have proved nothing when they say that because imports and exports have increased that therefore they have increased because of the revision of the tariff, because of the preferential cut given Great Britain. On that portion of the record I appeal to you as sensible people, and I appeal to the electorate of this great country, from one end to the other, if on that comparison they have any claim to base their demand that they should be supported as the party contributing mainly to the prosperity of the country in the last four years. No, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, don't try to run this country in your own interests on the record of the men who builded before you were born politically, and builded in spite of your party. (Applause.) Come, now, Mr. Fielding, stand there and say to us that the main prosperity of this country has been the unexampled increase that has taken place in the industries of, and metal mining in, the great province of British Columbia. That is what he will say—he will admit that. We have such a thing as history in this country. I ask you, Mr. Fielding, where British Columbia would have been with reference to this Dominion of Canada if your party had had its way in the past, as it desired to have? Time was when British Columbia's joining this Dominion was a moot question. And what did British Columbia say? "Yes, we will join the Dominion of Canada, but we want a peculiar wedding ring. What is the ring? "We want two bands of shining steel, 3,000 miles long at least, stretching from tide-water in the East to the tide-water of the Pacific, and traversing the provinces, the great plains and the mountains. If you will give us that wedding ring we will join you in everlasting union, and work out our future together." There was the Liberal party then; there was the Conservative party then. What did Mr. Blake say? "Monstrous! Cannot be thought of! We have not the money to do it with. It is outrageous to ask us to mortgage out future and imperil our credit and run the risk of ruin and peril financially in order to supply that condition and get British Columbia to take her part with us in building up the great Dominion of Canada." What did the Liberal-Conservative party say? "Well, if you do not take British Columbia in, British Columbia would stand out there alone; she would inevitably become a part of the United States of America, and then where will our access to the Pacific seaboard be?" What was the answer of Mr. Blake? "Then, if she must go, let her go; but we cannot take the financial responsibility." There, sir, was where the parties clinched, and Sir John Macdonald was head of the Liberal-Conservative party. (Applause.)

And Sir John Macdonald and the Liberal-Conservative party said: "That doctrine will NOT go down; we have faith in the great future of this country; we must have British Columbia and the Pacific seaboard." And when Sir John Macdonald stated that pregnant sentiment he stated better than he knew. (Applause.) I heard a preacher preach in New Glasgow from the text: "Walk by faith and not by sight." And there are times, let me tell you, Mr. Chairman, when statesmen must walk by faith and not by sight. Where are we to-day? So many years ahead of where we were then. To-day there is no party which would moot such a thing as that we should deprive ourselves of access to the Pacific Coast, and allow one of our provinces there to fall into the hands of a foreign power.

The old slumbering Pacific of twenty-five years ago has waked up. Japan has become revived, and China is going through the birth throes to-day which will ultimately revivify that great country, with its hundreds of millions of people, and transform them into a great industrial population. The old Pacific is looking up and becoming to be even more important than the old Atlantic, with which we have been so much better acquainted. There is where the parties gripped; and that we have British Columbia to-day is due to the fact that the Liberal-Conservative party outvoted, out-worked and out-ran the Liberal party and the Liberal contention, and British Columbia became a member of the great Dominion. (Applause.)

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

THEIR FIFTH STORE.

Paterson Shoe Company Opens Another Establishment on Tuesday.

The opening on Tuesday of the new shoe parlors of the Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd., is another indication of the city's steady advancement and the confidence of business men in the stability of this city and province. This new establishment makes the fifth large boot and shoe stores now in operation by the Paterson Shoe Co. in Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo. They carry large stocks in all their stores and are the largest exclusive boot and shoe dealers selling direct to the public in Canada.

Their exceptional facilities for buying, together with the very large quantities of goods which their big business annually consumes, place this firm in a unique position as retailers. The managing director of this enterprising company is Mr. James Paterson, who is known from one end of Canada to the other, as an experienced and eminently capable man, who thoroughly understands the shoe business, and to whose able efforts the gratifying success of the company is largely due.

IF THE LIVER IS DERANGED

There Is Sallow Complexion, Fulness About the Stomack and Pains in the Shoulders and Back—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Act Promptly and Directly on the Liver.

A sense of fulness and oppression about the stomach, a pale, sallow complexion and pain in the shoulders and back are among the first indications of a disordered liver. Then there comes indigestion, wind on the stomach, headache, coated tongue a bitter taste in the mouth, depression of spirits and despondency.

The bowels become irregular and constipation and looseness alternate. The bile left in the blood by an inactive liver poisons the blood and causes liver spots, blotches and pimples.

The prescription from which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are prepared was perfected by the doctor in his immense practice, and has proven the greatest liver regulator ever discovered. It acts directly and promptly on the liver, making it active and vigorous as a filtering organ. At the same time it regulates and tones up the kidneys and bowels and sets the whole filtering and excretory system in healthy working order.

In these days of experimenting with all sorts of new, untried remedies, appliances and treatments it is a comfort and pleasure to know that you can turn to this prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase and find in it a safe and certain cure for the many dangerous and complicated disorders of the liver, kidney and bowels. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

"The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

This is what a fagged out, tearful little woman said in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who had just such troubles and was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and it is excellent as a nerve tonic." JOSIE EATON, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Erysipelas Sores—"After scarlet fever a running sore was left on my nose. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me. My brother was also relieved by it of erysipelas in his face." ELLA COUSER, Burden, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PIONEER TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

WHOLESALE.
The Vancouver Agency, Limited.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

BROWN'S Four Crown Whisky.

The Finest Scotch in the World.

This pure Whisky, the same as supplied to the Royal Household has the largest sale of any in Scotland.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

NOT RESPONSIBLE

GERMAN SHIP
CARL
HASHAGEN, MASTER.

Neither the master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without their written authority.
ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES NOTICE.

GERMAN SHIP
CARL
FROM LIVERPOOL.
HASHAGEN, MASTER.

This vessel will discharge cargo at the Outer Wharf on Saturday, October 27th, and following days.

Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight and receive orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 o'clock each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Not Responsible

"BRITISH BARQUE KILMALLIE"
Robert Balfour, Master.

Neither the master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without their written authority.
HUGH LOGAN & CO.,
Agents.

FROM LIVERPOOL

A sailing vessel will be dispatched direct for Victoria sailing in December.

Apply to
R. P. RITHET & Co., LIMITED.

The Ralston Physical Culture.

Mrs. Harris will begin the winter term of the RALSTON PHYSICAL CULTURE in Room 3, A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates Street, commencing October 22. For hours and terms, apply to 42 Superior Street.

Mrs. Harris is prepared to receive pupils in singing and mandolin playing.

Miss Harris receives pupils for the pianoforte and guitar. For terms apply to above address.

The Vernon

Cor. Douglas and View Sts.

This fashionable hotel has recently been re-fitted and handsomely furnished throughout.

Everything strictly First-Class.

Mrs. M. Walt.
PROPRIETRESS.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $100,000.00
RESERVE $582,476.38

VANCOUVER ISLAND BOARD:
E. CROW BAKER, ESQ., CHAIRMAN.
CUYLER A. HOLLAND, ESQ. G. H. BARNARD, ESQ.
D. R. KER, ESQ. A. C. FLUMERFELT, ESQ.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED WHERE UNREPRESENTED.

Owing to the fact that the funds are invested at better rates than obtained elsewhere, the Premium rates are lower than charged by any other Company.

Full particulars of the Company's business may be obtained from

T. A. CROSS, General Agent,
40 GOVERNMENT ST.
[B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY BUILDING]
VICTORIA.

Help Yourself.

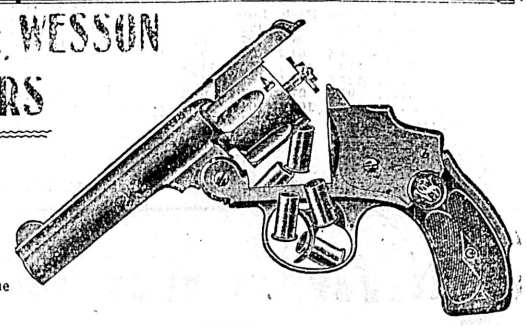
When you want an especially good piece of Tobacco try

"BOBS."

That's the kind that puts a smile on the face of the chewer.
A large piece for a dime and perfect satisfaction in every mouthful.
Get a "Bobs" button free.

H. L. SALMON,
Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist,
Cor. Government and Yates.

SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS



Either Hammerless or Double-Action.

Descriptive Catalogue on Application.

CHARLES E. TISDALL, Vancouver

Handsomest and Best Working Ranges in the Market.

Thermometer in oven door shows exact heat of oven.

Ventilated Oven draws fresh warm air in and carries away the fumes from roasting.

Cemented Oven insures baking on the bottom.

Cast Iron Linings, cannot crack or crumble.

THEY SAVE FUEL

Pamphlet free from our local agent or our nearest house.

THE McCLARY MFG CO.
LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER

CLARKE & PEARSON, Local Agents, VICTORIA, B.C.

Pages 9 to 16. THE DAILY COLONIST. Pages 9 to 16.

VOL. LXXXIV. VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1900. FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

M. J. Henry's Display at Westminster

The accompanying cut is taken from a photo taken at the Westminster Fair of M. J. Henry's display of nursery stock, bedding and greenhouse plants, seeds, cut flowers, apiary supplies, agricultural tools, spray pumps, fertilizers, etc., which may truthfully be said to have been the best display and most the complete of its kind ever submitted to the inspection of the British Columbia public.

High up across the front of Mr. Henry's exhibit was the following sign: "M. J. Henry's Fruits" made of a large crab apple, spotlessly red, and in the line below were the words "Bulbs" made from bulbs, and the word "seeds" made from horse-chestnuts, in large sized Gothic letters. Neatly arranged were samples of spray pumps and many other articles of the most modern and up-to-date appliances for horticultural and agricultural purposes, together with a fine display of all kinds of apiary supplies. In large block letters "Bee Supplies" were made from the foundation of honey comb. The great crowd of spectators which continually surrounded this very unique and attractive exhibit was the best proof of the appreciation of the value of Mr. Henry's display, and, indeed, had it not been for the valuable assistance rendered by his "better half" Mr. Henry would have found himself to have been totally inadequate to the task of answering all the questions of the curious crowds which thronged about him, anxious to know the names and all other particulars concerning the production of the numerous and varied specimens exhibited.

The nursery over which Mr. Henry presides is certainly among the most permanent and extensive in Canada, annually sending its products not only to all parts of Canada and the United States, but to far off China and Australia, and their policy is to dispense with pictures and chromatic displays and give their customers the benefit of good stock at reasonable prices.

The trees and shrubs offered for sale are grown in the open air, in upland soil, admirably adapted for growing robust plants and having been frequently transplanted, can be easily removed without fear of injury to the plant. The greenhouses, salesrooms, packing sheds and nursery grounds for ornamental stock are situated on the Westminster road, at the city limits of Vancouver, B. C., and the branch nursery grounds 1½ miles to the south of the city, where are to be found from 20,000 to 40,000 fruit trees and small fruits growing.

Mr. Henry claims unsurpassed facilities for the propagation, transplanting and packing of stock for shipment on the Pacific Coast, being under the personal supervision of white men of long experience in Eastern and foreign nurseries. His staff is large, ranging from 20 to 50 men, all white, and paid at the highest ruling rate of wages.

The shipping season opens about the middle of October and continues until 1st of June, except exceptionally cold weather should be experienced in January or February, while plants from the greenhouses may be shipped at any season of the year.

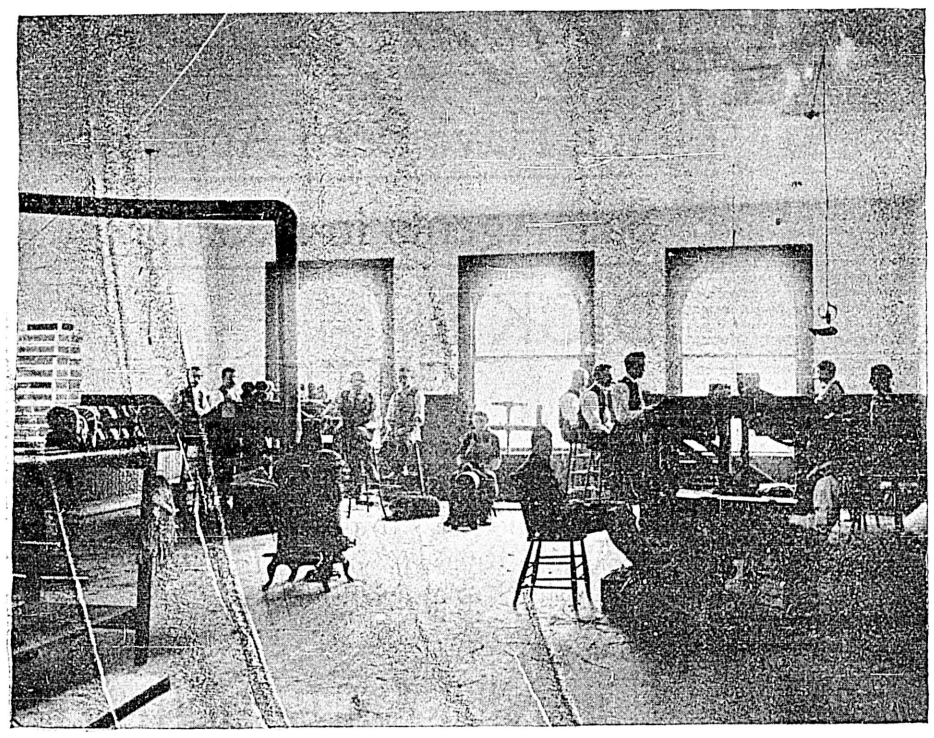
Mr. Henry employs no travelling agents and cautions the public against any of those claiming to be such. He issues annually a large number of unique, handy catalogues and supplementary catalogues, when necessary, containing indexes, the names and concise history of each plant, and how to treat it. In each catalogue also is contained an order sheet specially adapted, where orders may be placed, torn out of the catalogue and returned to the nursery for filling and shipment.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For the benefit of all promulgators of fruits and flowers and bee keepers, Mr. M. J. Henry makes the following offer:

Each purchaser of $5 worth of plants or trees will receive The Farm Journal (monthly) for one year; $10 purchasers will receive The Northwest Horticulturist, a Pacific Coast paper devoted to fruits and farming. Each purchaser of $20 worth of trees, plants or shrubs will receive prepaid to their address either of the following: Rural New Yorker (weekly), American Gardening (weekly), The Canadian Horticulturist (monthly), or The Ranche and Range, a first class paper for the Pacific Coast farmer or fruit grower. A $40 order claims "Barry's Fruit Garden," one of the best authorities in print. A purchaser to the extent of $20 worth of bee supplies will receive prepaid to their address The American Bee Journal (weekly) for one year. A purchaser to the extent of $40 will receive "Root's A. B. C. in Bee Culture." Every person who owns bees should have this book. Customers who desire any of the above premiums should mention it on sending their first order. The award to productions from this worthy institution were numerous, and certainly they were well merited.

Catalogues will be furnished on application to M. J. Henry, 3009 Westminster Road, Vancouver B. C.



B. C. Cigar Factory, New Westminster.

This illustration shows a view of the interior of the B. C. Cigar Factory at New Westminster, which may, without exaggeration, be said to be not only one of the best equipped and most modern and up-to-date cigar factories in the province, with every regard to light and the comfort and well-being of those who may be fortunate enough to be in the employ of the company. At present there are upwards of 16 hands employed in the production of the company's goods. Among some of the finest brands are the "B. C." noted brand, "Phoenix" with eagles, "Old Sport," always reliable.

B. Wilberg & Co. are the proprietors, and their manufactures are strictly from imported goods and well known to be of the finest brands possible to be obtained. For wrappers the brands known are "Habana," "Sumatra" and "Connecticut," and the filling used is the "Vuelta" and "Abajo," from the best brands of Cuban tobaccos.

Their goods are solely the production of union labor, and the proprietors certainly deserve well at the hands of the New Westminster people, as they try to employ, as far as possible, married men and give them every encouragement to settle down and make their homes in that beautiful town on the banks of the flowing Fraser.

This company's display in the Agricultural Hall at the Provincial Fair was one worthy of special mention, boxes of cigars being placed in position forming an arch over the front of their display, resembling brick work around an arched window, and in the centre of the interior stood a very uniquely formed pyramid made from boxes of cigars. The whole effect would lead the observer to the conclusion that the designer was possessed of considerable architectural taste, and many were the words of approval by the throngs as they passed by. The efforts of the company to contribute to the attractiveness and success of the exhibition cannot fail of appreciation by all concerned as will be of ultimate benefit to the company, whose manufacture is of the best and should command the attention of all lovers of a good cigar.

The factory is in the Armstrong-Young block, New Westminster, the manager's office is as nicely and tastily fitted up as that of the banker, and the cigar-makers' stands are all arranged in order around the windows, which are large and well adapted to light.

PATRIOTIC BEAR.

From the New York Sun.

Joe Andrews, a trapper and guide, who has been along the boundary line with Peter Oleander, another guide, for the past three years, hunting, trapping and fishing, tells a story of how he and his companion were treated to a cold water bath by a bear which they had been trying to get across the line into Maine so as to receive the extra two-dollar bounty.

"Pete and me," says Andrews, "wuz trapin' on the Canadian side o' the Schoodic lakes here 'bout two years ago an' we weren't havin' no great shakes o' luck. We had a lot 'o traps sot right close to the aige 'o the water an' one mornin' we heard a tearin' an' a thrashin' an' surmised rightly that we had got a bar. We hustled out to the trap an' sure enough, there wuz a big black feller all solid. I cocked my rifle an' wuz jest agoin' to put a slug in the critter for luck when Pete stops me.

"'Hol' on, you Joe," says he, "I've got an idee. If we had that thar bar over across the line in the States we could get a couple of dollars more bounty on him."

"'Well, what o' that?' says I. 'We ain't got him there an' I don't reckon he's goin' to swim seven miles across the lake an' then wait for us to kill him on the American side jest so's we can get two simoleons more, do you?'

"'Not o' his own free will,' says Pete, 'but, s'pose we could raft him over?'

"I co't the idee directly an' claped Pete on the back. 'You're a genius, Pete,' says I. 'How we goin' to do it?'

"'Well, says Pete,' we've got the raft an' we've got the bar; all we've got to do is to get them together.'

"'You go up an' lead him down to the raft,' says I, 'because I ain't on speakin' terms with that bar.'

"Well, we tho't a while and then we got an idee. The woods was pretty thick an' there wuz any amount o' trees clear down to the aige o' the lake. We made a couple o' lassoos and finally got 'em over the critter's neck. Pete took one rope an' me the other. I went ahead 'boat twenty feet an' made my rope fast to a tree. Then Pete prodded the bar from behind an' he started for me. When he'd gone as far as the rope would let him Pete run ahead to another tree an' made his line fast to it. I untied mine an' did the prod act while the bar chased Pete. In this fashion we kind o' warned him down to the lake, but the bar wuz pretty mad when we got him there.'

"It wuz a hard job to get him on the raft, but by keepin' the ropes tight an' not letin' him have any slack, we did the trick an' made him fast at the for'r'd end. Then we started scullin' this critter 'cross the lake to the States. We sweat an' sweat, an' the bar growled an' clawed an' tried every way to get at us, but the ropes wuz strong.'

"Well, we got within' half a mile o' the shore when Pete, fool-like, thot the bar had too much slack on the bow line, an' tried to take it in. The bar had an eye on him, an' the minit he untied the rope the bar gave a mighty tug an' pulled it out o' Pete's hands. He come for us like a chain o' lightin', an' I tho't quick, I tell you. There wuz jest one thing to do, an' that wuz to jump overboard, an' I made the prettiest dive on record. Pete done the same. When I come there wuz Pete treadin' water an' shakin' his fist at the outfit. The bar wuz headed back for Canada, towin' the raft with our guns on it at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, an' we half a mile from the States shore.'

"'How are you on the swim,' says I to Pete. 'I can make out if I don't freeze to death,' he chattered back.

"'We've got to or drown,' says I, an we struck out. We wuz pretty nigh tuckered out when we sot foot on the bottom, an' if we hadn't struck Charlie Jackson we'd have froze to death.

"He had some matches, an' we built a fire an' thawed out. Jackson let us take his birch to go across the lake with, an' when we found the raft with our guns on it hauled clar way up on shore, we says we was prety lucky.

"The bar had broke the other rope an' skipped with the trap hangin' to his foot. Whatever became of him I don't know. We had all we wanted o' him, an' didn't follow him up.

"'Pete,' says I, 'next time we trap a bar well nail him right in his own country an' not try to deport him for the sake o' a two-dollar rake off.'

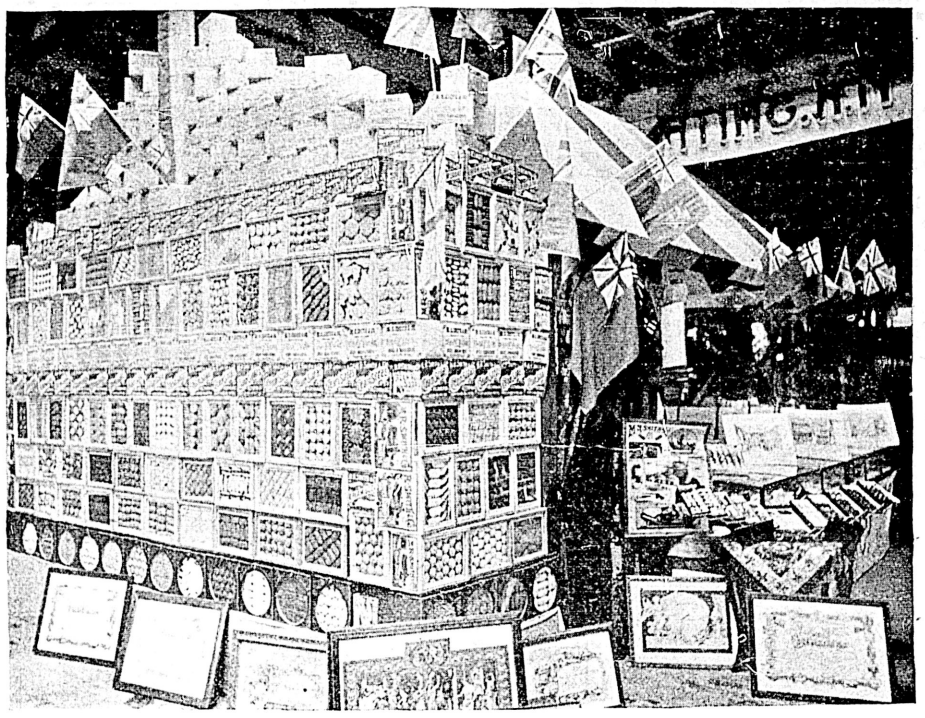
"'Right you are', says Pete."

SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

German Ship Being Fitted Out For a Hazardous Trip.

From the London Standard.

The ship for next year's South Pole expedition is now being built in the Howaldt dockyard, at Keil. It is a wooden three-masted schooner, with strong ribs and triple woodwork of oak, pitch pine, and greenheart, for protection against the ice pressure. It is hoped by this to obtain sufficient strength without the form of the body of the vessel being so oblique as was the case with the Fram, which proved to be of great disadvantage as regards seaworthiness. The expedition will consist of five savants, five ship's officers, including the engineer, and about twenty men. The ship will have a triple expansion engine capable of an average speed of seven knots. The space under the forcastle will be prepared for about fifty draught dogs. All the available space will be turned into coal bunkers. Besides five ordinary boats, an oak naphtha launch will be taken, six metres long and two broad, and capable of holding 14 to 20 persons, or 2,500 kilograms. The engine is of four horse-power, will give the boat a speed of from four to five knots an hour. A captive balloon, with the necessary filling apparatus, and a searchlight apparatus, will also be taken; also a windmill for the working of the dynamo engine when the boiler is not under steam. Termination Island, geographically still little known, will probably form the first objective point of the expedition, whence the vessel will proceed east until about the ninteenth longitude, before sailing south, as the soundings for this route have not yet been made. The west side of Victoria Land is then to be visited, and the question of its connection with Kemp Land and Enderby Land settled. The South Polar Sea will then be traversed on the Atlantic side. On the return, South Georgia and Tristan da Cunha will be visited. The expedition will co-operate with the English and United States expeditions, and also with a Scotch one.



M. R. Smith & Co., Victoria and Vancouver.

The accompanying cut shows one of M. R. Smith & Co.'s exhibits at the Provincial Exhibition held at New Westminster annually, at which they have been awarded in succession five gold and eight silver medals, together with a number of diplomas for the superior quality of their numerous exhibits of biscuits and confectionery.

The fame of the firm of M. R. Smith & Company, of Victoria and Vancouver, is not confined alone to British Columbia, but reaches into the Northwest Territories, and the products of the factory have appeased the hunger of thousands in the far off gold fields of the Yukon. Lavish exhibits have also found their way into the Indian and Colonial Exhibitions held in London, England, where the goods of this widely known firm were highly commended for their excellency of quality and fine flavor, and here, too, as elsewhere, succeeded in carrying off the medal and diploma.

The firm have the largest factory west of Toronto, and are unrivalled in the manufacture of biscuits in Western Canada, and wherever the firm's extensive manufactures have been placed in competition with others they have proven themselves the victors by carrying off the highest honors for excellence and purity.

M. R. Smith & Company's factory is situated near the outer wharf, Victoria, while their store and offices are located in the centre of the city, at 57 and 59 Fort street.

On the production of the staff of life in its various forms, this firm cuts a very important figure in consequence of the large number of people who obtain a livelihood through the different avenues of employment attainable by the presence in our midst of this well known industry, a fact which is often lost sight of by unthinking people who patronize foreign products. If there is one thing this firm can look back upon with pride in its long business history of nearly half a century, is the fact that they have never gone abroad for the purchase of their materials when the same could be had at home, always recognizing the fact that by this course they were encouraging and assisting in the building up of other industries in the community.

The daily capacity of their factory is large, the weight of bread produced daily is often over five tons, and as many as 20 horses are employed in the delivery of the various manufactures of the firm.

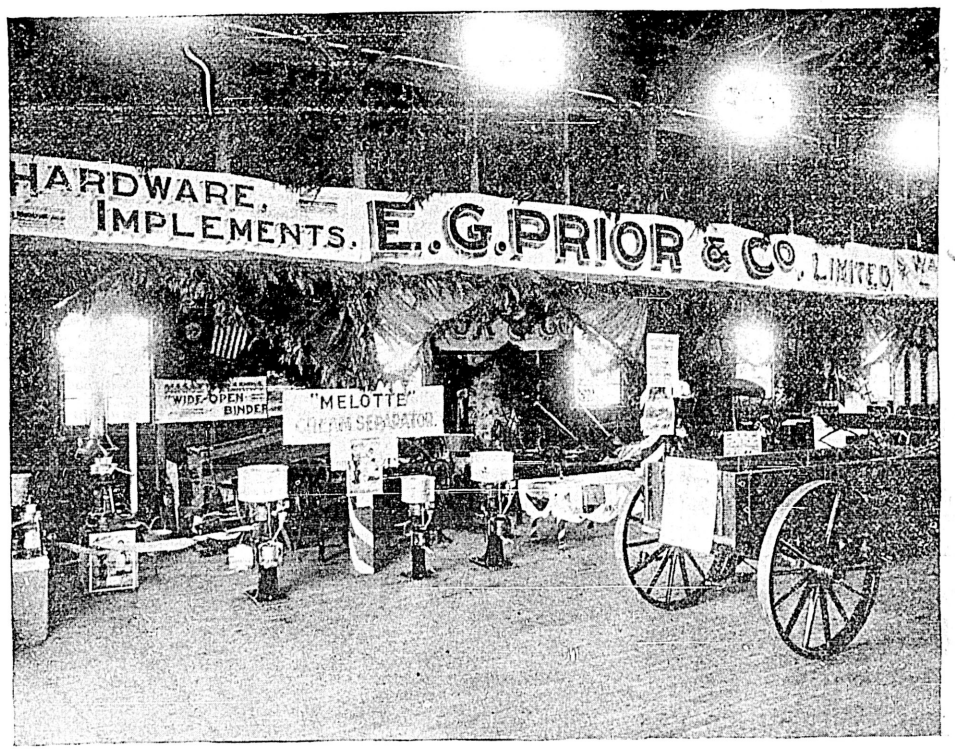
An approximate idea may be gained of the business done by M. R. Smith & Company from the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company alone delivered in 1899, seven thousand barrels of flour at their factory in Victoria.

The most modern and up-to-date machinery is used in the manufacture of biscuits, due care being taken in the handling of the product when being packed neatly and carefully in boxes. This particular work is performed by 25 girls employed especially for the purpose, while the manufacture of bread undergoes the same due regard to care and cleanliness as that of the biscuits. The most modern and improved automatic machinery is employed in the mixing and handling of the dough.

The Royal Navy and Imperial and Canadian troops at Esquimalt also receive their supplies of bread and biscuits from this firm.

The wide reputation already acquired in the manufacture of their fancy biscuits, cream sodas, dainty chocolates and various other fancy products, is sufficient guarantee of their genuine qualities. Nothing but the best materials are used in the production of confectionery, the large sales of which, both local and abroad, are the best proofs of their purity and delicacy of flavor.

The business ability of the firm ranks among the highest in Canada and wherever there is business to be done they are never found napping. Representatives are kept constantly on the road to safeguard their interests in the vanguard of progress and civilization, and as a consequence the lion's share of the business in their various lines in British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon district, is manipulated by this deserving and popular firm, whose long career in business has made for them a name high in the minds of all people as business men, promptness and honesty in all their dealings being one of the principal features of the firm.



E. G. Prior & Co., Limited Liability.

The firm of E. G. Prior & Co., (Ltd. Liability), is a remarkable instance of what energy, foresight and ability can do to build up a successful business. So long has this well known house been established that it is one of the business landmarks of Victoria. Originally started in the early and golden days of 1859, it was incorporated as a limited liability company in 1891. The present premises, on the corner of Government and Johnson streets, comprise a large three story building and basement. The stock carried shows both in quantity and quality the firm's desire to meet the varied needs of its numerous patrons in the most satisfactory way. In truth it would be difficult for a man in need of hardware implements in any walk of life to enter that building and not find what he requires. Is he a farmer? He shall find all he needs from a threshing machine to a pitchfork or a hay knife, from stump hauling machines and Massey-Harris binders to a spade or a hoe. Is he a miner? Picks and shovels, gold pans, sledges, portable forges, drill-steel of the best quality, are there in great variety from which to make his choice. Is he a lumberman, he will find axe and adze, saw, cant-hook or peavie, heady to his hand. Is he a carpenter or a blacksmith? There are his tools, bearing the names of the makers of best repute in England and America.

Perhaps the visitor is a man of leisure or a horseman. He desires a racing sulky or a smart buggy, very good; all he has to do is to pick and choose of the best. Alongside of the strong, heavy farmers' wagon, made for endurance and rough work, he will find the lighter express, the spider-like racing sulky, the light but serviceable buggy, and each of the best quality of its kind, for none know better than E. G. Prior & Co. the folly of handling second rate goods.

It is indeed an ideal emporium for a city like Victoria, the centre of a vast district—the base of supplies, to use a military term—for three great spheres of commercial and industrial activity, agriculture, lumbering and mining.

The accompanying photo-engravings show better than words the firm's capacity to handle the widely diversified needs of their large field of patrons. It represents Messrs. E. G. Prior & Co.'s exhibit at the recent annual Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster, B. C., and must, to say the least, be alike gratifying to the enterprising firm and a source of pride to the citizens of Victoria. An engraving of the firm's fine building, situate on the corner of Johnson and Government streets will give all not familiar with Victoria an approximate idea of the volume of business which must necessarily pass through the company's hands.

This enterprising firm has not confined its operations to the Island alone, but has also branches in Vancouver and Kamloops, in both of which places large and steadily increasing business is done, and as the growth of the country expands so also does the capacity of this firm expand, that the requirements of the march of progress in the development of the country may not be impeded by the want of the proper appliances.

Among the well known manufacturing companies for which the house is sole agent in British Columbia are the Massey-Harris Co., Watson Manufacturing Co., the Brantford Carriage Co., St. Alban's Foundry Co., and others well known in industrial circles.

VANCOUVER ISLAND MINING.

By W M. Brewer, Travelling Correspondent of the Engineering and Mining Journal.

The mining districts on Vancouver Island are progressing as rapidly and prospering as much in proportion as the mining districts on the Mainland of British Columbia. Of course this prosperity reflects on the city of Victoria, because the supplies for the mining districts are purchased there, and the pay rolls in the various mining camps are principally spent in Victoria. Owing to the excellent steamboat service between the various mining camps on the west coast of the Island and Victoria, together with the attractions in that city, there has been but little effort made to build up towns in the mining districts. Consequently, whenever a miner lays off for a holiday, or for any other reason, he invariably takes the first steamboat for Victoria, where he can, amidst the many attractions, spend his money according to his own notions, besides finding a better market for his labor when he is ready to return to work. Nearly all the operators of metalliferous mines on Vancouver Island have their headquarters in Victoria, and within its boundaries Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, with a population of about 25,000; Nanaimo, on the east coast, one of the centres of coal mining operations, with a population of some 10,000 or 12,000; Wellington, Northfield and Ladysmith, all in the near vicinity of Nanaimo, and all centres of coal mining operations, while toward the north end on the east coast there are the towns of Cumberland, Union and Comox, the populations of which are also supported by the coal mining and coke manufacturing operations, which are carried on in the vicinity of Comox Harbor. Besides these towns on the east coast there are a number of villages along the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad, which have been built up by either the lumber interests or as resorts for the fishermen and sportsmen. On the west coast there is only one town, that of Alberni, which is located at the head of Alberni canal, and is supported by the lumbering, mining and fishing industries.

Comparatively little is yet known of this section, yet, through the efforts of the Engineering and Mining Journal during the past two years, it has been brought so prominently before all interested in the mining industry that numerous inquiries are being made almost daily, from syndicates and capitalists, especially in the United States and foreign countries, relative to the possibilities of British Columbia as a whole, and Vancouver Island as an important section of it.

Until the discovery of lodes and deposits carrying the precious and base metals, the city of Victoria had depended for its support chiefly on the sealing, lumbering and fur trading industries, which, together with the expenditure made by the Imperial government in the defences along the coast and in Esquimalt harbor, furnished a very substantial support for the population which had settled there. The discovery of placer gold on Leech and Sooke rivers brought mining men and prospectors into the community, and as these came from nearly every quarter of the globe, it naturally followed that Victoria soon took on a more cosmopolitan appearance. Gradually, too, the natural attractions possessed by that city as a summer resort, and especially the climatic conditions, became known along the coast and in less favored sections. This has resulted in its increased popularity year by year, until to-day it is deservedly recognized as one of the most beautiful and picturesque of pleasure resorts or places of residence on the Pacific Coast.

Although many mineral claims were staked in the early '90s, and some even before then, yet the actual development of them was limited in extent; not a single metalliferous mine, in the proper acceptation of that term, existed on the island a few years ago. The one weak feature in the mining laws of the province had been taken advantage of, and and there were vast areas tied up, the possibilities of which were very promising, but because of the lack of work and the extravagant prices asked, no capitalist could be persuaded to make investments. The defect referred to is the indirect permission by the law to restake ground, instead of performing actual development work, in order to hold title. Many men, who in other walks of life are successful business men, become impressed with the idea that a large acreage of fairly good surface showing was all that was necessary to attract capital and secure big prices for the mineral claims. Consequently many started out prospecting, and loaded themselves up with a large number of locations, many of which were not worth recording, and none of which would command prices asked because no work had been done to prove values.

It was not until the Klondike excitement that men experienced in lode mining, and who had a distinct knowledge of the conditions which capitalists demanded should exist, before investing their money in that industry, turned their steps toward the city, and commenced to investigate the mineral resources of the western portion of the Island. They found a large number of already staked mineral claims on many of which the surface showings were remarkable in values of the ore, and extent. During the summer of 1897 a good many prospects were bonded to outsiders, who expended considerable sums of money for development work. It was during the summer of 1898, though, that the most progress was made in developing mines.

The accompanying map, which was published in the Minister of Mines' report for 1899, shows the southern end of Vancouver Island, the boundaries of the mining divisions, and the locations of the principal claims which are in that portion of the island south and west of a line drawn from Oyster Harbor to Crown Mountain, and include that portion of the Nanaimo Mining Division, surrounding Nanaimo lake, Cameron lake and Horn Lake.

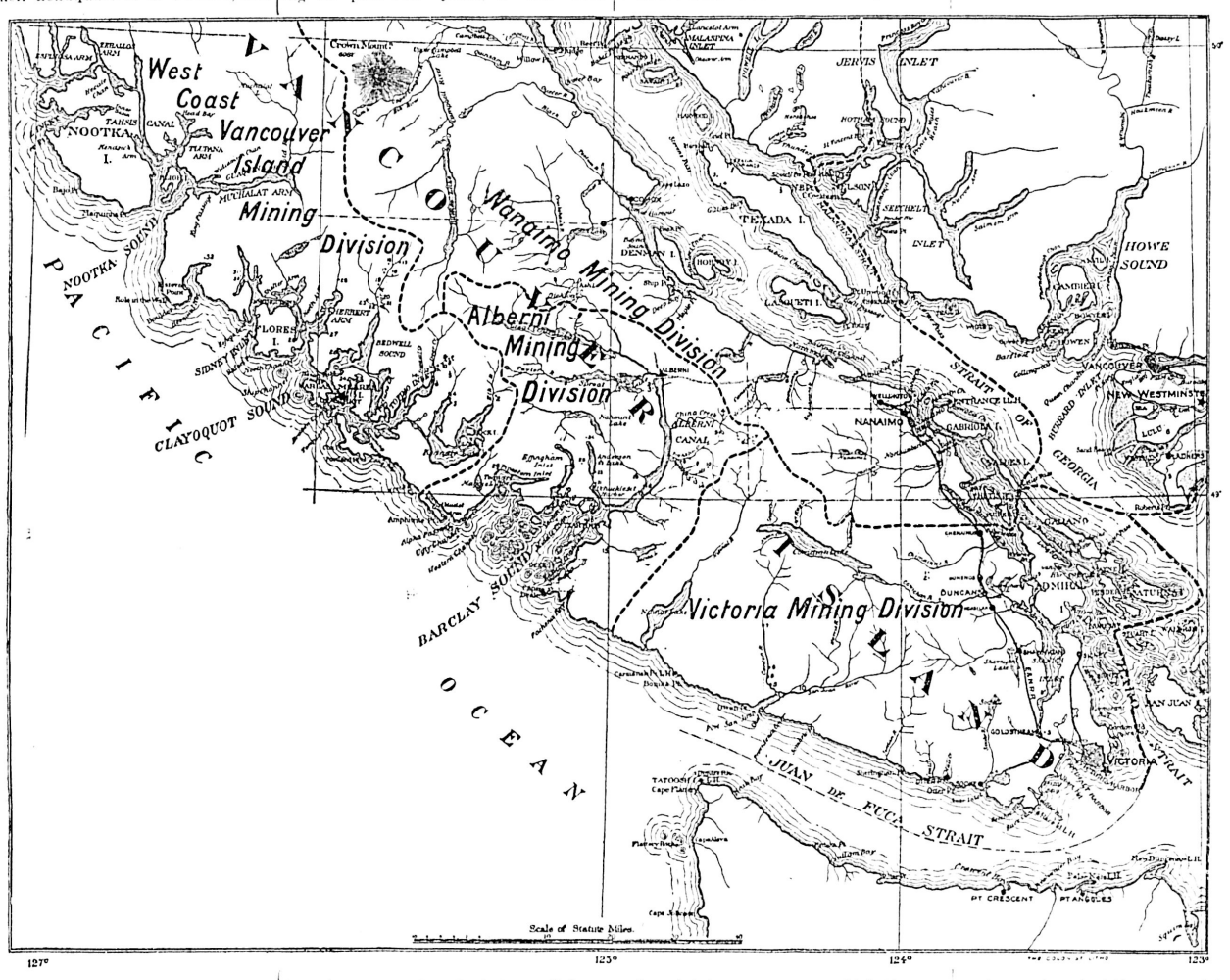
All the mineral claims already located are in close proximity to the shores of the inland waters; in fact, the only section of the island where any attempt has been made to exploit the interior has been around Goldstream, about 12 miles from Victoria; around Duncan, some 40 miles from Victoria on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway; and Nanaimo lake, Cameron lake and Horn lake. The fact that the Alberni canal, on the east side, yielded placer gold, has been the reason for more extensive prospecting, and consequently the location of more mineral claims than in any of the other districts. The lack of roads and trails has prevented prospectors from exploring the interior.

Alberni mining division, on account of the early find of placer gold and the settlement around Alberni of a large number of ranchers, is better provided with roads and trails than any other portion of the west coast. There is an excellent stage road from Wellington to Alberni, by Cameron lake, a good wagon road from Alberni to China creek, and trails from the main road to the Golden Eagle mineral claim, designated by the number "7" on the map. A fair pack trail has been constructed up Franklin and Granite creeks, and a wagon road built from Alberni toward Great Central lake some 34 miles in length. Besides these there are short trails which have been cut by the prospectors themselves, connecting their claims with the main or trunk roads. On the West Coast mining division, a wagon road is being constructed up Uclulet arm, on the peninsula which has its termination in Templar channel, and a good pack trail was constructed up Bear river in 1898, from the head of Bedwell Sound, for a distance of 8 miles.

The present government, in the estimates for public works and improvements to be made during the present year, includes an appropriation for a wagon road from Duncan to the Tyee and Lenora mineral claims, designated on the map in the Victoria mining division as Nos. 1 and 2; also a wagon road along the shore of Uclulet Arm to Wreck Bay. The construction of a railroad from Wellington to the north end of Vancouver island has been under consideration for some time, and the Dominion government was petitioned at the last session of parliament to grant a bonus for the building of such a road. This railroad would open up and make easy of access the extensive territory lying in the northern part of the Nanaimo mining division, as well as the centre of the island.

Besides the mineral claims numbered on the map, many other locations have been made and recorded, on some of which their regular assessment work has been performed. Many of these locations include groups of from two to seven or even eight claims.

The fact that development work on the Three Jays or Hayes properties on the Alberni canal; on the Lubbe-Phair and Ralph claim near Goldstream; on the Tyee and Lenora near Duncan; on the Monitor group near Uchuchleit harbor, on the Alberni canal, have resulted in proving that these properties are entitled to be considered as mines, should prove encouraging to owners of other properties, and to prospectors.



when miners or mine laborers are needed at the workings a requisition is made by the foreman on the head office for such labor as he requires.

Lode mining on Vancouver island has not yet outgrown its infancy. Coal mining has been the leading industry on the east coast of the island, at Nanaimo, Wellington and Union, for several years past, and its importance is easily recognized when the fact is considered that during the year 1899 the total output of coal was 1,203,200 tons, of which 769,091 tons were exported. The total number of employees in the collieries during 1899 was 3,317, of which 2,499 were employed underground and 868 above ground. The principal foreign markets for Vancouver Island coal are San Francisco, the southern ports of California, Hawaiian Islands and ports in Alaska.

Although the writer has written several articles published in the Engineering and Mining Journal at various times during the past two years, relative to the mineral resources of Vancouver Island, yet he has only scratched the surface, as it were, in these descriptive articles. It is but little more than 30 years back when this island was merely recognized as a fur and game reserve for the Hudson Bay Company. To-day one finds the greatest gold stampede the world has ever seen.

"The Reign of Law," The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto.

"Boy," W. J. Gage & Co. Toronto.

"The Chicamon Stone," George Bell & Sons, London.

"The Klondike Stampede of 1897-1898,' M. Harper & Brothers, New York.

"Sons of the Morning," Eden Phillpots, W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto.

"The Girl at the Half-Way House," E. Hough, W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto.

"The Gateless Barrier," Lucas Malet, W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto.

"Le Roman d'une Pussy Chat," Frederick Rogers, American Pub. Co., 22 East Adams Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

TURNING THE JOKE.

When Bill Nye, in collaboration with Jas. Whitcomb Riley, was touring the country as a lecturer, he stopped at a well-known Chicago hostelry one evening and was escorted to a place in the big room directly across the table from a dark man with heavy black moustachios and a Mephistophelian goatee. Nye recognized his vis-a-vis as Hermann, the magician, but beyond a quizzical stare gave no sign that he knew the eminent prestidigitator. Hermann was very well aware that the bald man opposite him was Bill Nye, but did not indicate his recognition by word or manner. Hermann had, in fact, prepared a little surprise for the humorist, and several others seated at the table were in the secret.

Nye was about to lance a leaf from his salad, when he espied, lying beneath it, a superb and scintillant diamond, set in a very fine gold ring. Without showing the least surprise he lifted the ring from the salad bowl, slipped it on his finger, conscious all the while that every eye was upon him, and, turning to Riley, who sat next to him, remarked with his dry, inimitable drawl:

"Srange how careless I am getting to be in my old age, James. I am forever leaving my jewellery in unlikely places."

Hermann was dumbfounded at the sudden manner in which the trick had miscarried, but he was destined for a still greater shock, for when the darky waiter who presided over the table brought on the next course, Nye turned to him and, soberly handing him the gem set ring, said:

"You are a very good waiter, Joe."

"Yes, sah. I guess I is, sah."

"And you always will be a real good waitter, Joe?"

"Yes, sah. I'm boun' to do my best, sah."

"I believe you, Joe, I believe you, and as an evidence of my faith in you I want you to accept this little trifle. Wear it, and always remember the man who most appreciated your services."

The darky's eyes bulged. Hermann's fork rattled to the floor, and he tugged at his great moustachios, but he was far too clever to cut in with an explanation at such an innopportune moment. There were half suppressed titters all around the board during the rest of the meal, which the professor of the occult art did not appear to enjoy. At a late hour that night Hermann was heard in loud argument with the dusky recipient of the diamond ring, trying in two languages to convince him that it was all a joke on the part of Mr. Nye.

Finally, after disbursing a tip of more than customary liberality, Hermann got back his ring. He afterward avowed that the stone alone was worth $2,000, and that Bill Nye's nonchalant presentation of it to a grinning menial had spoiled a whole evening's performance in legerdemain.

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NEW BOOKS.

"The Reign of Law," by James Lane Allen. This book illustrates what popularity will do for a writer. Mr. Allen made a reputation with "A Summer in Arcadie," and other books, and when his latest production was placed on the market it was at once in great demand, the first edition of 40,000 being disposed of before it was printed. Yet the story itself is a dismal, uninteresting production. As a sort of prelude, Mr. Allen gives a chapter on "Hemp," which is certainly beautifully written, and if he could have been persuaded to cease his flow of language at a reasonable stage, it would have been a literary gem. He prolongs it, however, to such a length that one grows tired of it. The story itself attempts to follow the evolution of character in a youth who finds the restricted creed of his father too narrow for him. It hovers on the ragged edge of interest all the way through. In order to make it a story a girl is introduced. She might as well have been left out of it altogether. Yet, many people will read "The Reign of Law," to be in the fashion, if for no other reason.

"Boy," by Marie Corelli is a story with a hidden moral. The talented author has learned to cover up her aims and no longer presents the reader with opinions on every other page. "Boy" is a story of a spoiled life, and great skill is shown in the formative processes through which the hero passed from his earliest infancy until his death in a South African hospital. The reader is glad to find that at the very last he has not been wholly a failure in spite of the vile surroundings that have warped his disposition. Two characters in the story, Miss Letitia Leslie and the Major, gain the affections of the reader at once. They are beautifully drawn and represent a type that it is a pleasure to think is not extinct in these days of superficial life. Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Muir, the parents of the Boy, represent the other extreme of the scale, and Miss Corelli displays the versatility of her genius in her delineation of such opposite characters. "Boy" will have a wide circle of readers, and deserves it.

"Sons of the Morning," is a novel by Eden Phillpots, the scene of which is laid in Devonshire. It is neither a particularly amusing or particularly elevating book. There are one or two good characters in it, but, for the most part, the men and women are too coarse to be interesting.

E. Hough has written a story entitled "The Girl at the Half-Wa yHouse." It deals with the fortunes of a Southern family, who, after the civil war, move, as a great many others of that time did, from the South to the Western plains. In places the book is very well written, but it is tedious and long-drawn-out.

"The Gateless Barrier" is a particularly interesting story by Lucas Malet. It deals with much that is outside the plane of every day thought. In the preface Lafcadio Hearn says:

"It is one of the books especially studied by the Zen sect, or the sect of Dhyana. A peculiarity of some of the Dhyana texts—this story being a good example—is that they are not explanatory. They only suggest. Questions are put, but the student must think out the answers for himself. He must think them out, but not write them. You know that Dhyana represents human efforts to reach, through meditation, zones of thought beyond the range of verbal expression, and any thought narrowed into utterance loses all Dhyana quality."

Laurance Rivers, an Englishman, has married an American girl and is living in New York, when he is called to England by the illness of his uncle, an old gentleman who has made a life study of psychology, and who lives in an old manor house, quite alone, save for his servants. Laurance, during the first night with his uncle, in examining a tapestry, at one end of the library, finds, behind it, a doorway leading into a lady's boudoir. The latter, a charming place, is "haunted" by a very lovely and slender little spirit with whom Laurance falls in love. The real person, of whom this ghost is a shadow, was a long-dead cousin, who had been engaged fifty years before to her cousin, a young officer who was killed in war and whose portrait exactly resembles Laurance Rivers.

The spirit of this girl sees in this young man the old-world soldier that she loved; and after he has communicated several times with the spirit, Laurance finds that he can remember wonderful things that happened in that long ago time; so, he, too, is convinced that he is the old days lover, living again. He fancies that if he can but persuade this ethereal little lady who is becoming more and more substantial every day, and whose love for him is giving even a touch of warmth to the shadowy hand, which he occasionally holds in his, to eat of real food and drink of something more than air, she will be quite mortalized, and he can love her as the woman of fifty years ago was beloved by her soldier sweetheart. He puts aside all thought of his wife at home. He thinks that this wonderful thing that has come into his life throws all minor affairs in the shadow, and ethereal little lady, however, sees things differently, and the story ends in a parting. It is not a sad tale, nevertheless, and is more than usually interesting.

The scenes of the story "Le Roman d'une Pussie Chat" are laid in the wilds of New Ontario, and in the lands of the Grimalkins. It is meant to be a humorous tale, at least this is what one would conclude after reading the author's apology; he should have an explanatory volume to accompany the stories, however, in order to show the majority of readers just where the humor lies, and what it consists in.

If the writer is aiming at originality, we do not think any one will quarrel with him on that score. It is to be hoped that the volume will remain unique, the only one of the kind.

"The Klondike Stampede of 1897-1898," by Tappan Adney. This is a profusely illustrated book, the subject of which is set forth fully in the title. The story of the Klondike rush has been told many times, and no one writer can possibly do it justice. It might be thought that Mr. Adney's book comes rather late upon the scene, but it is so splendidly illustrated that it will make a place for itself Mr. Adney is an artist, and hence has used an artist's eye in the selection of subjects to illustrate his text. The mechanical work is of the highest class, and altogether this is the best of the many books of its class. The author went north on the Islander from Victoria, and it is in this city that the real story of his experience begins. He is a newspaper man, and there is a degree of detail about his descriptions and a closeness of portraiture in what he says about individuals which are in striking contrast to the more superficial work of others on the same subject. Written after two years' experience in the Golden North this book ought to have a place in every one's library as a recording the observations of one who was in the very thick of the

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THE JUDAS COIN.

C. Frederick Paul in Peterson's Magazine.

"Then one of the twelve, called Judas Iscariot, went unto the chief priests, and said untod them :'What will ye give men, and I will deliver him unto you?' And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver."—Matthew xxvi., 14, 15.

It was eight years ago on the second of April last, that John Carringford disappeared. I say disappeared advisedly, for to this day I will venture the statement that no one save myself knows what became of that eccentric man.

Every one who knew Boston a dozen years ago knew something also of Joha Carringford; if not personally, then at least they must of heard some of the strange stories which were told of him—how he lived alone in that big handsome house on Beacon street with no one about save a few servants who, it afterwards turned out, knew really nothing of the man or his ways. He was said to have no relatives, which was probably true, for no one ever laid claim to the large estate which he left.

To say the least, Carringford was odd. There was not one man in Boston, though, he was better known there than anywhere else, who could claim to know him. It was common talk that Carringford possessed one of the finest collections of antiques in existence. Who originated the story I have no means of knowing, for up to the time the house was taken possession of by the authorities, I never heard of anyone gaining admission. It proved to be true, however, for probably no finer collection of antjques ever saw the light of day outside the British Museum than was found inside the four walls of Carringford's house.

I have made these explanations in order that the reader who never heard of John Carringford may know as much of him as anyone living, myself excepted.

There are reasons, which even to this day I do not care to divulge, why I have so long kept silent regarding this man—why I have allowed year after year to go by and have not opened my lips as to his strange disappearance, when with a word I could have cleared up the mystery. But to do that I should have been compelled to disclose the purposes of my journey upon that occasion, and thus give secrets to the world which were not mine to give.

The second of April, 1888, found me in the then miserable little settlement of Mitford, some forty miles west of Calgary, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. That afternoon I was to take the west-bound train through to the coast and eventually to civilization. It was with a feeling of distinct relief that I at last beheld the puffing engines, laboring with the weight of a short train of cars, come into view up the grade. When I boarded the coach the colored porter informed me that it was a light trip, and with the exception of myself there was but one through passenger.

Business of a private nature kept me employed throughout the afternoon, so I saw nothing of my fellow traveller. After dinner I picked up an old newspaper and adjourned to the smoking compartment. For probably half an hour I sat reading and smoking, when the compartment door opened and closed again. I turned about, thinking it was the porter, but instead, much to my surprise, I recognized the tall, gaunt form of John Carringford. He was apparently oblivious of my presence, and walked past me to a chair near the window, he sat down and gazed out into the fast approaching darkness. I cannot say that I was surprised at his conduct, for it merely bore out what I had always heard of the man.

In answer to a commonplace something he turned toward me for the firrst time, and I had the opportunity of looking straight into the most singular and at the same time the most fascinating face I have ever seen. There was a look of keen intelligence in those big gray eyes and a depth of thought in the broad white forehead which stamped him at once as a man of unusual character.

One question led to another, and it was not many minutes before we were fairly launched in conversation. We talked politics, travel, finance—and then somehow or other we drifted upon the subject of numismatics. In a moment the conversation was entirely in his hands, and I sa winstantly that it was on in which he was a past master.

Such were the circumstances of our meeting and the story. Why Carringford told it all I cannot say, nor will I attempt to analyze, but will merely repeat it as he told it to me.

"Yes," he said, "I have been the most fortunate of the many collectors of antiques. Misfortune came as the natural sequence of my success."

As I was about to interrupt, he commanded silence with a wave of his long, thin hand and continued:

"A strange contradiction you think it? Well, have the patience to follow me to the end, and perhaps you will think as I do.

"Twenty years ago I had already secured one of the most complete collections of coins in existence. I had travelled the paths of the numismatic student one stage and one step after another until I imagined there was nothing more for me to learn.

"It was then that I thought of the Judas coins.

"No, I see the question in your face," he continued. "I am not mad. Why should not some of the fatal silver exist? I had in my possession Greek coins of silver and of gold made five hundred years before Christ was born. I had also Greek coins of bronze and tin and copper alloy, minted four hundred years before the Christian era. Yes, and some of them bore the imprint of seven centuries before the advent of the Saviour. There are those of Arabia, Athens and Rome minted fully as many years ago. The clearest and most authentic portraits of Nero exist to-day upon the Roman coins. The artist of that day pictured him as he really was upon his own silver pieces. A glance at one will show you the ferocity, the obstinacy and the brutality of the man. Some of these coins I had traced to direct events.

"Was it so strange, then, after all, that I should look for pieces of silver which existed in so comparatively modern a time as eighteen hundred years ago?"

As Carringford continued to bring forth argument after argument in support of his theory, he seemed to become young again. His face lost for the time its lines of age and his eyes shone with a light I had not seen before. He never hesitated and never stopped for an instant, but hurried rapidly along.

"Possessed with these thoughts," he said, "I made my way to the Holy Land. Months I worked and studied in and about Jerusalem. The priests of the temple had purchased a field of a potter with the thirty pieces which Judas had cast away from him. The potter must be found. After weary months of research I grasped the clew. Solomon, the potter, when an old man, had left Jerusalem a prisoner with Titus and his Roman Legions. From the Holy Land to Italy I went with all speed, and for a year I worked in Rome without results.

"The apparent impossibilities of my work spurred me on with a fervor to which I had hitherto been a stranger. The more insurmountable thed obstacles became the more eager I was to conquer them. I seemed impelled by a force which my whole nature revolted against, but which I was still unable to resist.

"As soon as I was satisfied that Rome could not give me what I sought I turned toward Pompeii Why should not some trace be discovered here? For over seventeen hundred years the city had remained undisturbed. It was exactly as it was on that dreadful twenty-fourth of August, A. D. 79, when Vesuvius buried it under thirteen feet of stones, ashes and lava. Here was the one place on earth which centuries had not changed—the only one city upon which the civilization of ages had left no mark.

"After weeks and months of fruitless research within the city, I made my way, as tireless as ever, to the surrounding country. With one exception I will pass by without mention the dozens of villas which surround the three sides of Pompeii. This one was the house of Arrius Diomedes. Situated as it is on the outskirts of the buried city on the road which leads to Herculaneum, it outdoes its rivals in situation as easily as it does in splendor. From this handsome villa has been taken the greatest paintings and the richest potteries. Throughout the vaulted corridors were found works in rare mosaics which to-day are unequalled in beauty and workmanship. This was the residence of that old Roman, as tho world knew it. The execavators found within these walls seventeen skeletons, but to them they were only bones, over seventeen hundred years old, and they searched no further. Had they examined as closely as I did they would have found on the walls of an underground apartment a written record of the house of Diomedes. On the four walls which surround this dungeon-like room he had cut in Latin characters an undying record of the principal events of his life.

"I will pass over a long period which was recorded, not because it lacks interest, but for the reason that it has no connection with this matter. I will merely take the last ten years that the record was kept. This portion began by telling how his friend and kinsman Terentilus Ascalius had gone with Titus to the Holy Land. Next came the sacking of Jerusalem with all the attendant horrors and triumphs. Then upon Terentilus Ascalius' return to Rome he sent to Diomedes presents of many goods and five slaves in commemoration of the event. Among these slaves was an old, gray-haired Jewish potter, who in skill exceeded any one of the workmen then owned by Diomedes. For half a dozen years the potter worked well and faithfully for his master and became a favorite because of his art and industry.

"At the end of that timo word was brought to Diomedes that the Hebrew slave was ill, and the overseer who brought the message said he feared the man was a leper. The master laughed at the man's fears and told him to bring the potter before him that he might judge for himself. He was brought in, and as he stood before Diomedes, the master's practiced eye told him at once that the slave driver was right. The man was a leper. Furious at having his household thus exposed to the dreaded disease, he ordered the slave to be led away by his spearsmen and killed. At the sentence of death the doomed man fell upon his knees and begged that he might have time to make his peace with his God. Diomedes sneered and asked what sins a low-bred Jew might have that could be forgiven.

"'Only this,' answered the old slave, holding up a silver coin bearing the head of Tiberius Caesar, 'only the possession of this!'

"'Oh!' exclaimed Diomedes, as he turned to his people, 'a Jewish dog cursed with money. He should have been a jester, and not a potter. But, go on, slave, and tell us why the possession of this bright piece of good Roman silver is a cursre.'

"'Because,' answered the leper in faltering tones, 'it is the last of the thirty pieces of money which the Man of Kerioth, Judas Iscariot, accepted for the betrayal of Christ. I am Simon, the potter, of whom the priests of the temple bought the field for the burial of the poor. I am the man who unwittingly took the coins which were the price of blood, and took with them the curse which has followed and shall follow each and every piece until they are no more.'

"'Proceed, slave,' commanded Diomedes, 'the tale interests me, though, if I mistake not, misfortune has turned your brain.'

"'Not so, master,' Simon interrupted. Never at your potter's wheel has my brain been more clear than now.

"'I was but a poor man, and knew nothing then of why the priests wished my land in exchange for their silver. I bargained gladly and rejoiced at my fortune. Divided into equal parts I gave half the coins to my eldest son with the command to look well to them, and the remaining fifteen pieces I myself hid in a secret place.

"'Unknowingly, I thus raised strife within my own house, for my younger son left, aggrieved that he had not been trusted with a portion of the treasure. In a dispute which followed the younger slew the elder and took possession of the pieces. He was condemned and executed and shortly afterward their mother died of grief at the loss of her sons.

"'According to an ancient rite of people, the fifteen pieces which had cost me the lives of those I loved, were destroyed.

"'For years I feared to touch the silver which remained, and the pieces lay undisturbed. Still, knowing as I did then the awful curse which has followed them, my greed for gain at last overcame my fear and I took the fifteen pieces to my dwelling. It was here they were discovered by a file of soldiers, who tried to take possession of them. I cried aloud in my distress and my countrymen came to my assistance. For a time the Roman spearsmen were beaten off. Then other soldiers came and more Jews, until the streets all about were a mighty battleground and the earth was red with the blood of both. Following upon this it was that the mighty Vespasian commanded Titus to destroy Jerusalem as a lesson to my revolting countrymen.

"'Need I tell you of the days of pil-

I am here a slave, condemned to death as an unclean thing—far away from my own land and people—it is enough!'

"As Simon ceased speaking, he cast the lage and fire and murder which followed? coin, which he held in his hand white with the marks of leprosy, at the feet of Diomedes; then he continued: 'It is the last of the accursed money. The rest perished with the city. It has wreaked its vengeance upon me and upon my land and my people. Beware, for all is not over with it yet. Misfortune, ruin, devastation and death shall follow in its path so long as it exists.'

"Having uttered these parting words, Simon, with trembling limbs and bowed head, was led away.

"For a time Diomedes gazed at the silver piece as it lay glittering upon the stones at his feet.

"'An uncanny tale,' he muttered; surely disease and misfortune have caused the old Jew's mind to wander. But the story fascinates me strangely. I will preserve the piece and the tale I will tell at the feasts. In proof of the coin I will have it marked according to the Jew's story.

"'Take the coin,' he said to an attendant. 'Have "the Price of Blood" cut deeply upon its fact, and the marking laid in with copper.'

"This was done according to Diomedes' orders, and the coin bearing the Latin letters P. S. Pretium Sanguinis—was placed in his strong box.

"The stone panels then went on to tell how Diomedes related the story of the old Hebrew slave to his friends; how the wine and the coin was passed from one to another as they sat about the board, and how the host, sitting at the head of his table, told with that old Roman taste for rhetoric and elocution, the story, word for word, as Simon had done.

"Next the inscription told of a rich feast which Diomedes was preparing for his friends. It was in commemoration of a great Roman victory, and as this old Pompeiian was as much a politician as he was a plutocrat, the entertainment was to be worthy of both guests and host. Couriers bearing messages of welcome were dispatched, and guests came, until a dozen of the eminent men of the day were gathered at Diomedes' villa.

"Here the written record ceases—not, however, the narrative, for there was much more to write. What Diomedes failed to do was left to others; left for those who lived eighteen hunrded years later, for the day of the great feast was the twenty-fourth of August, A. D. 79. It was on this day that Vesuvius awakened from a lethargy of centuruies to bury Pompeii.

"In the gorgeous banquet hall of Diomedes the feast went on. Twelve men reclined about the table. They dined as they never had before and never would again. As the wine jars were passed again and again the story was asked for, and the coin was passed with the wine.

"When pick and shovel brought this hall to light, there were the twelve skeletons. At the head of the table was the host, and in his bony fingers was tightly clasped the Judas coin. There it lay gleaming as brightly as it did when Simon cast it at Diomedes' feet centuries before.

"My work was over. The reward of years of patient study was before me. I had but to unclasp that skeleton hand, and the most precious relic the world contained was mine. As it was, I stood there for a moment, powerless to move. Mine had been a triumph over time, but I could also triumph over the coin's fateful history which Diomedes had recorded so well?

"I dreaded to touch it, and yet could not resist. The power which had urged me forward through the years of my work, now held me as if in a vice. The instincts of a better nature and of a better self bade me destroy it, but I was powerless to hear the warning.

"It was thus that for a time the coin became mine.

"There is little more to tell. I took the piece to my lodgings and resolved that within the week I would leave Pomby a trusted workman who had been in by a truster workman who had been in my employ, and among other valuables the coin was taken. He, poor devil, knew nothing of its history, its value, nor its curse. A few days later his body was found stiff and cold on the seashore a few miles from my lodgings. He had been stabbed to death with a dagger which still lay in his cold flesh. He, in his turn, had been robbed, and the coin was among the missing pieces."

With these words Carringford sank back in his chair, exhausted.

As for my own feelings, I will not attempt a description. I only know that he possessed the power of carrying me along with his quiet, pathetic oratory, imbued as it was with an earnestness which of itself was irresistible.

For many minutes Carringford was silent. I attempted to speak, but it seemed impossible for me to break in upon his chain of thought. In sheer desperation I at last pressed the electric button and the porter opened the door. I gave an order in a low tone, at the same time placing a bill in his hands. When he had left the compartment upon my errand and the room was once more silent, Carringford said in a low tone, more to himself than to me:

"It was years ago that that poor fellow was murdered in Pompeii though it seems but yesterday. For all these years that coin had been I know not where. No one knowing its history, no one will destroy it. Up and down the world it will go, here and there and everywhere, spreading untold misery as it moves from place to place and from land to land."

At this juncture the porter entered with a tray containing my order and the change, and retired. Carringford, not heeding the interruption, continued: "And to think that all this crime, destruction, and I know not what, has been caused through ——. He never finished the sentence.

With a wild cry he sprang to his feet. "There, there," he almost shouted, as he pointed his long, thin fingers at the tray. Before I could speak or even move he had jumped forward and grasped the silver which had lain there unnoticed by me until then.

Carringford's face was as white as his hair, and his big gray eyes seemed to jump from their sockets. As he stood there, more like a spectre than a man, he held high above his head a piece of the money which he had taken from the tray. With the other hand he pointed at it, muttering: "See, see, the Judas coin! Look at the marking! There are the letters—'The Price of Blood.'"

He was holding up a coin the like of which I had never seen. Across the face were strange letters which shone like gold. As I stared, dumb with astonishment, the piece seemed to take on color. It was blue, then red, then yellow and white. As he held it there it gave out strange, fluorescing lights, subdued, yet penetrating and changing color so quickly that the eye could scarcely follow.

With a wild laugh, which was almost a shriek, Carringford sprang to the door. I made an effort to follow, but could not.

A rush of wind on my damp forehead told me that the outer door of the car was open. There was a clanking of the wheels and a whirring of the wind in the darkness. Above it all I heard Carringford's words. It was more like a wail than anything else, but I caught the words: "The Judas Coin, the Price of Blood."

We were whirling along beside the Fraser canon when Carringford disappeared. Whether he still lies in those impenetrable depths, clasping in his hand that coin, I do not know. The truth of his statements I did not challenge then and do not now. It may all have been the hallucination of a diseased mind or it may have been the simple truth. Some other man must say.

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VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

ELECTRIC COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street, A. J. Morley, proprietor. a20

NOVELTY WORKS.
L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS.
E. F. GEIGER, Sanitary Plumbing, Gas and Hot Water Fitting. Tel. 226.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS.
MARINE IRON WORKS.—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 100.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 52.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885, 114½ Yates street.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200 — Largest establishment; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS.
ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, Etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attend'd to.
PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOR GOOD VALUE—Go to the Old Country Boot Store, 91 Johnson street. a18
A FIRM OF MERCHANTS AND COM-

C.P.N. Co., Ld., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY WRANGEL

(Carrying Her Majesty's mails) as follows:

AMUR............... Oct. 3, 17, 31
DANUBE.... Sept. 28, Oct, 10, 24

At 8 o'clock, p.m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO

(LIMITED.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 54.—Taking Effect October 15th, 1900.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, at 1 a.m., from inner wharf. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, at 1:15 o'clock, p.m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a.m.

NORTHERN ROUTE.
Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermdiate points, via Vancouver, 1st and 15th of each month, at 11 p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.
Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday, via Vancouver, for Wrangel and Skagway, at 8 p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.
Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON,
General Freight Agent.
C. S. BAXTER,
Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

When Going East Take The

Canadian Pacific Railway

Through Cars to Boston, Montreal, Toronto, St. Paul.

STEAMSHIP AND SLEEPING CAR BERTHS RESERVED.

For rates and all information, apply to
E. J. COYLE,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Vancouver, B. C.
B. W. GREER,
Ticket Agent,
Victoria, B. C.

..ATLANTIC..
STEAMSHIP LINE

FROM MONTREAL.

ALLAN LINE.	
Numidian	Oct. 20
Corinthian, (new)	Oct. 27
Parisian	Nov. 3
DOMINION LINE.	
Vancouver	Oct. 20
Dominion	Nov. 3
Cambroman	Nov. 10
BEAVER LINE.	
Lake Champlain (new)	Oct. 19
Lake Megantic	Oct. 26
Lake Superior	Nov. 2
FROM BOSTON.	
New England—Dominion Line	Nov. 7
Commonwealth (new) Dom. Line	Nov. 14.
FROM NEW YORK.	
Californian—Allan S. Line	Oct. 20
Laurentian—Allan S. Line	Oct. 27
Majestic White Star Line	Oct. 24
Cymric—White Star Line	Oct. 30
Lucania—Cunard Line	Oct. 20
Umbria—Cunard Line	Oct. 27
St. Louis—American Line	Oct. 24
New York—American Line	Oct. 31
Kensington—Red Star Line	Oct. 24
Noordland—Red Star Line	Oct. 31
Patricia—H.-A. Line	Oct. 27
Columbia—H.-A. Line	Nov. 7
Anchoria—Anchor Line	Oct. 20
Astoria—Anchor Line	Oct. 27
Kaiser Wilhelm De Grosse—N. G. Lloyd Line	Oct. 30
Werra—N. G. Lloyd Line	Oct. 27

Passengers ticketed through to all European points and prepaid passages arranged for.

For reservations and all information apply to
W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. SS. Agent, Winnipeg.
B. W. Greer, Agent, Victoria

RANT & JONES
MINING BROKERS
AND
GENERAL AGENTS
ATLIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE
White Pass and Yukon Route
PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.,
BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON RAILWAY CO.

THROUGH LINE SKAGWAY TO DAWSON.

Two first-class trains daily between Skagway and White Horse, Y. T.
At White Horse direct connections are made with the twelve fine river steamers of the

Canadian Development Company Ld

Affording daily service to Dawson and other Yukon River points. Freight and baggage, if routed via the WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE to destination may be bonded through YUKON TERRITORY to ALASKA POINTS on LOWER YUKON RIVER, also through ALASKA via Skagway from BRITISH COLUMBIA and YUKON TERRITORY or vice versa, WITHOUT payment of DUTY.

For rates and full particulars apply to
S. M. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Skagway, Alaska, and Seattle, Wash.
J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.
JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER.

BANKS.
BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED, Vancouver. Electrical Supplies.

MILLERS.
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO. Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.
THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

HOTELS.
COMMERCIAL HOTEL—$2.00 per day.
BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.
STRAND HOTEL, Hastings street. On the European plan.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, Bank of B. N. A. Building, Hastings street.

The Strand Hotel

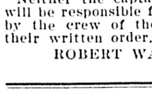
On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West, Vancouver, B.C.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. TURKISH BATHS
Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver.
F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

THOS. HOOPER
ARCHITECT
ROOM 23, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT. Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act" and Amending Acts—Notice is hereby given that David Lindsay, of No. 23 Johnson St., in the City of Victoria, Clothier and Dry Goods Merchant, has by deed dated the fifth day of October, 1900, assigned all his personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized and sold under execution, and all his real estate in this province, to James Jones Sargison, of the said City of Victoria, book-keeper, in trust for the general benefit of his creditors; which said deed was executed by the said David Lindsay and James Jones Sargison on the fifth day of October, 1900. All creditors of the said David Lindsay are required to file their claims with the trustee duly verified and stating what securities, if any, are held by them, on or before the fifth day of November, 1900. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay the amount thereof forthwith to the trustee. After the fifth day of November, 1900, the trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the trust estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he then has had notice, and will not be liable after the said date for the proceeds of the said trust estate, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any creditor of whose claim he had not notice at the time of such distribution thereof. A meeting of creditors will be held at the offices of the undersigned on Monday, the 15th day of October, 1900, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon to decide as to the best manner of disposing of the estate. A further meeting of creditors will be held at the same place on Thursday, the 15th day of November, 1900, at 10 o'clock a.m., to consider the trustee's statement and report. Dated this 5th day of October, 1900. Fell & Gregory, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Trustee.

NOT RESPONSIBLE



British Bark
Fiery Cross

CAPT. BLACKSTOCK. (From Acapulco.)
Neither the captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without their written order.
ROBERT WARD & CO., LTD., Agents.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry Co.

VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE.

Take Effect Tuesday Oct. 16, 1900

S. S. "CITY OF NANAIMO"

Sails from Victoria, Tuesday, 7:00 a.m., for Nanaimo and Way Ports.
Sails from Nanaimo, Wednesday, 7:00 a.m., for Union Wharf, Comox and Way Ports.
Sails from Comox and Union Wharf, Thursday, 8:00 a.m., for Nanaimo and Way Ports.
Sails from Nanaimo, Friday, 4:00 a.m., for Comox and Union Wharf direct.
Sails from Comox and Union Wharf, Friday, 6 p.m., for Nanaimo direct.
Sails from Nanaimo, Saturday, 7:00 a.m., for Victoria and Way Ports.
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

TO THE EDITOR:
I wish to inform Victorians visiting Vancouver that the headquarters for Victorians while in the Terminal City is the Strand Hotel. I make a special effort to please Victoria patrons.
W. D. WOOD.
Strand Hotel.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Company's elegant steamships Walla Walla, Umatilla, Queen and City of Puebla, carrying H. B. M. mails, leave Victoria, B. C., 8 p.m. Oct.1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31,Nov.5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Dec. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 11 a.m., Oct. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Dec. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA
Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.

COTTAGE CITY—Oct. 12, 27, Nov. 11, 26, Dec. 11.
CITY OF TOPEKA—Oct. 2, 17, Nov. 1, 16, Dec. 1.
AL-KI—Oct. 7, 22, Nov. 6, 21, Dec. 6.
And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City, (only) will leave Victoria for Alaska at 6 a.m., Oct. 13, 28, Nov. 12, 27, Dec. 12.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates, and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf St., Victoria.
TICKET OFFICE—618 First Avenue, Seattle, E. W. Melse, Ticket Agent.
H. H. LLOYD, Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle; C. W. MILLER, Asst. Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts. S. F.

Oceanic Steamship Company

S. S. ALAMEDA sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 9 p.m.
S. S. AUSTRALIA to Tahiti, Thursday Nov. 1, at 4 p.m.
SS. ZEALANDIA sails for Honolulu, Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 2 p.m.
Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Cape Town, South Africa.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN
75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
S. S. Victorian
Arr. Daily. 5:45 a.m. .... Lv. Daily. 8:30 a.m.
C. WURTELE, General Agent.

Hang Wo Hing Kee
81 CORMORANT STREET.
Importers and dealers in Japanese Fancy Goods in many new ideas, and China curios.

LOW WATER
—ON THE—
Yukon River
and still falling

DO NOT BUY
THROUGH TICKETS.

It costs the same, and buying from point to point you are enabled to take first steamer, as well as taking advantage of any cut there may be made in rates.
BOOK LOCALLY.

Hotel Dawson
65, 67, 69 YATES STREET.
VICTORIA B. C.

This most centrally located Hotel is now under the management of Mr. Wm. Jensen, for over twenty years proprietor of the Occidental and Hotel Dallas, Victoria; will be pleased to meet his numerous old and new friends at the new stand, where a first-class meal for 25 cents will be served.

Rates, per day, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, according to rooms.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co Ld

Notice to the Public

On and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, and until further notice, the STEAMER FOR

VANCOUVER

will leave from C. P. N. CO.'S WHARF, INNER HARBOR, at 1 a.m. every day.
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 5th, 1900.

Stoddart's Jewelery Store
63 YATES STREET.
ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.

A STRONG NICKEL WATCH
Stemwind and set, full jewelled escapements, warranted 5 years, special reduced price.

$2.50 AND $3.00

The above is cheap at $5.00. We have upwards of 500 on sale. Bankrupt stock bought for cash. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

IN THE FRASER VALLEY.

Speaking in a general way there may be said to be half a million acres in what is usually meant when the Lower Fraser valley is spoken of, all, or practically all, of which has been made fit for cultivation. This is as rich land as can be found anywhere in the world, and for the prosecution of certain branches of husbandry the climate is everything that could be desired. The latest extended report upon this portion of the province giving areas, appears in the report on agriculture published in the sessional papers of 1894. No doubt there have been considerable changes during the last six years, but the facts as given then will furnish some guide to the nature of this exceptionally fine tract of farming land. The several districts are as follows:—

The Delta, in which are included Westham island and Boundary Bay, is described as low, and requiring both dyking and draining. The land is a rich alluvial deposit. There is abundant timber on the higher levels. The 111 settlers owned 19,845 acres, of which 10,541 were cultivated, 2,565 in woodland and forest; 124 in swamp and 6,415 in prairie and pasture.

Elgin is that portion of the municipality of Surrey wich lies on Mud Bay, at the mouths of the Nicomekl and Serpentine rivers. The altitude above sea level is described as nothing to speak of. The land is alluvial near the rivers with black loam further back and red loam beyond. There is a great deal of fine timber. There were 27 settlers, who owned 4,386 acres, of which 729 were cultivated; 2,042 in forest and woodland, 196 in swamp and 1,319 in prairie or pasture.

Surrey Centre is described as much the same as Elgin. In it are embraced Kensington Prairie and the country between the road to the Fraser river and Clayton. In Surrey, including Clayton and Clover Valley, 316 settlers owned 20,443 acres, of which 2,262 were cultivated, 13,279 were in woodland and forest; 5 rock; 1,244 swamp, and 3,653 prairie or pasture.

Port Kells is the northeast corner of the municipality of Surrey and includes Barnston island, in the Fraser. The island requires dyking, but most of the mainland is sufficiently protected from the river by high banks. There were 24 settlers here, owning 3,225 acres, of which 285 were cultivated, 2,149 in forest or woodland, 331 swamp and 467 prairie or pasture.

Hall's Prairie is the southeast part of Surrey municipality and adjoins the international boundary. The soil is described as a black loam, and as suitable for hops and all other crops, but it requires draining. The settlers numbered 85, owning 12,681 acres, of which 719 were cultivated, 11,059 were woodland or forest, 40 rock, 440 swamp and 423 prairie or pasturue.

Langley is that part of Langley municipality which adjoins the Fraser. The soil consists of rich alluvial loam in the lower levels, and more clayey soil adapted for clover and fruit in the higher elevations. Much of the land is heavily timbered. There were 87 settlers, owning 13,814 acres, of which 2,310 were cultivated, 9,579 forest or woodland, 695 swamp and 1,130 prairie or pasture.

Langley Prairie adjoins Langley to the south. It is much the same as Langley, as far as soil goes. There were 86 settlers, owning 23,455 acres, of which 3,072 were cultivted, 18,169 woodlnd or forest, 15 swamp and 2,199 prairie or pasture.

Aldergrove is the eastern part of Langley, but no statistics are given about it. It is more heavily wooded than the other parts of the municipality. The elevation is higher than the other parts, the soil being clayey, with black loam in the hollows.

Mount Lehman is in Matsqui municipality, on the southern bank of the Fraser. The banks are high and there is no danger of floods. The soil is rich, black loam in most places, in others a red loam with a sandy subsoil, giving natural drainage. The land is still timbered, some of it lightly with vine maple and alder, but a great deal of it with heavy Douglas fir. The district is specially recommended for fruit. The settlers numbered 82, owning 12,057 acres, of which 821 were cleared, 11,049 wood land or forest, 110 swamp and 77 prairie or forest.

Riverside or Matsqui, including Abbotsford and Huntingdon, extends from the Fraser to the international boundary. The lowness of the land makes dyking necessary. The soil is diversified, consisting of alluvial deposit on heavy clay subsoil in the lower levels, with varieties of clay loam elsewhere. There is much fine timber, but the dyked land is as a rule free from any forest growth. There were 53 settlers, owning 13,464 acres, of which 644 were cultivated, 1,379 woodland or pasture, 825 swamp, and 3,616 prairie or pasture.

Upper Sumas is the district around Sumas lake. It is deserved as much the same as Matsqui. There were 54 settlers, owning 12,297 acres, of which 527 were cultivated, 7,143 woodland or forest, 231 swamp and 4,396 prairie or pasture.

Chilliwack, Sumas and Popcum were grouped together for the purpose of description. The altitude is stated as not much above the sea level. The soil in places is a good clayey loam, sometimes sandy and sometimes a vegetable loam, often varying in a short distance, and all highly productive. It is free from inundation. There were 218 settlers, owning 37,777 acres, of which 8,843 were in crop, 16,851 woodland or forest, 2,681 swamp, 395 rock and 9,004 prairie or pasture.

Hope and St. Elmo are the last places on the southern side of the Lower Fraser. They are at a little higher altitude than Chilliwack and more heavily timbered. The soil is about the same. There were 16 settlers, owning 1,916 acres, of which 167 were cultivated, 1,544 woodland or forest, 134 swamp and 73 prairie or pasture.

Yale and Spuzzum are the highest points in the Lower Fraser on the northern bank (more properly western at this point.) There is only a limited quantity of land suited for agriculture, as the valley is narrow, but the soil is good. There were 5 settlers, owning 733 acres, of which 141 were cultivated, 450 in woodland or forest, 5 swamp, 96 rock, and 41 prairie or pasture.

Agassiz is 30 miles below Yale. Harrison Hot Springs lie five miles from Agassiz and there is a good road to them across level land admirably adapted for farming. There is a very great variety of soil, but the land is fertile. As a rule the land is available for farming and is lightly timbered. The Dominion Experimental Farm is located here. There were 40 settlers, owning 8,605 acres, of which 865 were cultivated, 7,750 woodland or forest, 35 rock and 135 prairie or pasture.

Nicomin island and Harrison lie next below Agassiz. The island requires dyking. The soil of the island is a rich alluvial deposit. A good deal of it is quite heavily timbered. There were 4 settlers, owning 7,137 acres, of which 845 were cultivated, 4,903 woodland or forest, 185 swamp, 164 rock and 1,040 prairie or pasture.

Dewdney is described as a district of great promise, embracing a variety of soils, and both high and low lands, the former covered with heavy timber and making excellent fruit land; the latter of great richness, but requiring dyking. There were 26 settlers, owning 4,130 acres, of which 987 were cultivated, 2,562 woodland or forest, 581 prairie or pasture.

Mission and Hatzic rise from about 20 feet above the Fraser to altitudes of 200 feet. Very superior timber covers the greater part of this district. The soil of the benches is a dark sandy loam with natural drainage; the lower lands are alluvial deposit requiring drainage. There were 86 settlers, owning 11,456 acres, of which 1,110 were cultivated, 9,398 woodland or forest, 233 swamp, 77 rock and 638 prairie or pasture.

Wharnock is described as just the same as mission. There were 49 settlers, owning 8,344 acres, of which 681 were cultivated, 6,629 forest or woodland, 184 swamp, 185 rock and 667 prairie or pasture.

Port Honey, Port Hammond and Pitt Meadows are in the municipality of Maple Ridge. The higher land is well timbered and the soil is much the same as about Mission. The meadows are a rich black loam of great depth and are timbered. There were 79 settlers owning 12,754 acres, of which 1,862 were cultivated, 8,027 woodland or forest, 345 swamp, 80 rock and 2440 prairie or pasture.

Lulu and Sea islands are similar to the Delta. There were 82 settlers, owning 10,641 acres, of which 6,042 were cultivated, 866 woodland and forest and 3,733 prairie or pasture.

Thus we find that in 1894 there were in the farming districts of the Lower Fraser 1,249 settlers, owning 238,043 acres, of which they cultivated 42,449 acres, or rather less than one-fifth of their entire holdings. How much of their uncultivated land is fit to be utilized in raising crops must be a matter of conjecturue, but judging from the detailed descriptions of the several districts, we should suppose that the tillable occupied area is double that which was then in cultivation. We have no data which enables us to estimate how large an area of the unoccupied land is fit for farming.

The great region is capable of sustaining a large population, and will undoubtedly do so at a very early day. What seems to be most needed at the present time is better means of communication. The character of the soil is such that it is not adapted to road making, and what is needed is a line of railway running through the middle of the farming district. In connection with such a line a drainage canal would be made as a matter of course, in fact as a part of the work of construction. With such a line the distance which the farmers would have to haul their produce would be greatly reduced and the charges attending the handling of it would be lessened. If there is anything in the history of other localities, which may serve to guide us in judging of this part of the province, it is that when this great country south of the Fraser is bisected by a railway line its progress will be rapid.

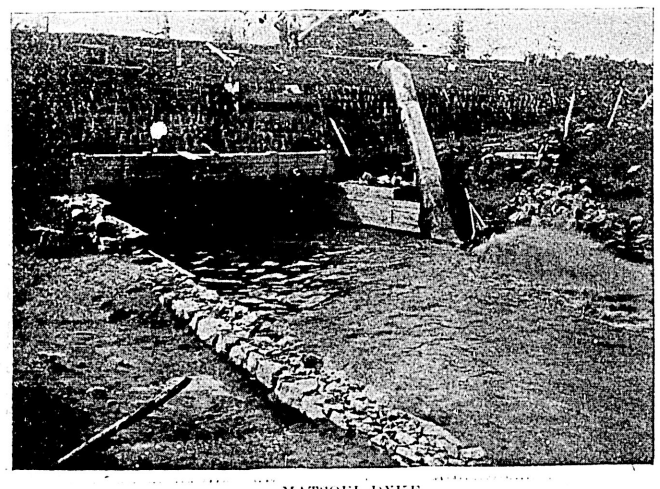
The products of the Fraser valley show that it is adapted to mixed farming. In fruits, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and prunes are the principal varieties cultivated, but in some localities grapes and melons are a tolerably safe crop. They cannot, however, be regarded as standard crops. Wheat is a very good crop. Thus we find in Aldergrove it is put down at averaging 40 bushels to the acre; in Matsqui at 30 bushels; in Chilliwack 25 bushels and at Surrey 30 bushels. Oats yield from 40 to 100 bushels to the acre according to locality. The average of the returns would seem to be about 60 bushels. Hops yield about 1,500 pounds to the acre; potatoes from 3 to 5 tons; root crops from 20 to 40 tons. Hay yields from 2 to 3 tons per acre. It is probable that as the drainage of the land is improved, these figures will be exceeded, but it is proper to say that the year for which these statistics were compiled was not a very good one, so that in exceptionally favorable seasons a better showing would be made, although the above is highly satisfactory.

The valley is well adapted to dairying and considerable progress has already been made in this direction. In this connection reference may be made to the cattle of the district, which are in many cases of the highest quality. It is probable that in the future this portion of the province will become one of the greatest dairying districts on the continent. In many parts of the valley sheep thrive exceptionally well, and for poultry raising there is no better locality.

An industry that would undoubtedly prosper in the Fraser valley is the cultivation of the sugar beet. It has been prosecuted to some extent experimentally, but no attempt has been made to deal with it on a large scale, for lack of a sugar factory to purchase the beets. Flax has not been cultivated to any large extent, but experiments have shown the district to be excellently adapted to that branch of agriculture.

By and bye, when the expanding markets call for more economical use of land, the Fraser river farmers will use ensilage on a larger scale and will thus greatly augment the ability of the valley to support live stock and prosecute dairying.

In short, the valley of the Lower Fraser seems designed by nature to be one of the garden spots of the world.



MATSQUI DYKE.

Hastie's Fair, Government Street, Victoria.

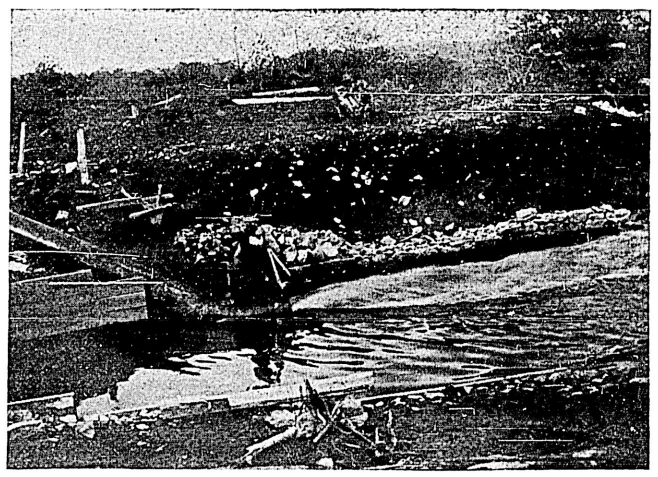
"Hastie's Fair," 77 Government street, may truthfully be said to have become one of the most important and popular business houses in the city, especially among the fair sex and children—which may be the source of its "fair" name from the fact of "Hastie's Fair" being a favorite resort and likely place for the "fair sex" to purchase at "Fair" prices anything required by them.

A visit to this establishment cannot fail for a moment, however, in demonstrating that it is a "Fair" in every sense of the word, no matter from what source it derives its name. The crowds of the "fair sex" and little ones to be seen there every day gives it the appearance of a Fair with every day in the week but Sunday a "Fair" day and fair and honest dealing being the watchword.

At the "Hastie Fair" may be found large assortments of granite ware of all sorts and sizes, glassware, crockery, stationary, confectionery, toys, fancy goods, notions and a large variety of toilet goods. In fact, "Hastie's Fair" may be said to be a great public convenience, as it carries in stock nearly everything required in the various walks of life, and at prices to suit all purchasers.

Mr. Hastie, with an eye to business, as well as to the accommodation of his patrons, is already putting in position a large and most complete stock of new and unique holiday goods, so that purchasers may be enabled to drop in at their leisure and view the many attractions in this line of goods and make their purchases for Christmas and New Year, thus averting the crush and bustle so unavoidable if left till the last few days preceding these usually busy times. In this Mr. Hastie shows good business tact and is deserving of the success achieved by him since the establishment of the "Hastie Fair" but one year ago.

All who have either great or small purchases to make for the holidays should drop into this deservedly popular place and have a look around at what there is in store for the little folks. Orders from a distance by mail or otherwise will receive strict attention, so that no damage need be feared by improper packing and shipping. Mr. Hastie being himself in constant supervision over the whole business, besides having an efficient staff of assistants.



MATSQUI DYKE.

THEATRICAL.

The Royal Marine Band of Italy has come and gone, having captivated the music lovers of Victoria, and the next attractions will be for the lovers of farce comedy. On Thursday one of Charles Hoyt's laughable musical farce comedies, "A Stranger in New York," will be presented, and on November5, Willie Collier's successful comedy, "The Man From Mexico," will hold the boards. The "Stranger," although it seems like an Hibernianism to say so, is no stranger here. The tall, vivacious "I. Collier Down," who, by dint of his colossal nerve manages to have a god time in New York and keep things humming, is already a favorite with Victoria audiences. "The Stranger" has been the most successful of the large number of comedies written by the versatile author, having netted him more money than any other of his plays, surpassing even his record with "A Trip to Chinatown." The comedy bristles with music as a porcupine with quills, and it is said that the songs and specialties which are interpolated are new. Among the prominent members of the acting company are the McCoy Sisters, Sam Marion, John L. Kearney, Oliver P. Holden, Harry Callahan, Robert Caskie, Will B. Wheeler, Hattie Delare, Minnie McEvoy, Pearle Redding, Henrietta Tedro and others.

"The Man from Mexico," by the same author as "My Friend From India," and other comedies, in which Willie Collier made such a hit, is a funny production. Instead of coming from Mexico the man comes from jail, and he did not wish to break that news to his wife, so he comes, not from jail, but from Mexico. As can be imagined, he gets in and out of many dilemmas arising out of the deception.

* * *

Following the comedies at the Victoria theatre there will be a week of opera and minstrelsy. The popular Grau opera company is bound this way and will sing at the Victoria theatre on November 12th and from the 14th to 17th. Included in their repertoire this season is the successful "Isle of Champagne," with its catchy songs and arias and "The Little Tycoon." Breaking the engagement of the Grau company for a night on the 13th the Haverley Minstrels are to appear here. This will be the first appearance of the Haverleys in this city for some considerable time past.

* * *

Frank Tannehill, Jr., who made so many friends here by his presentation of the leading role in "Why Smith Left Home," will not come with the company when it plays here on December 5th, for he has left the well known comedy to play the leading character in a dramatic play entitled "The Young Wife."

Mrs. Fiske, who is soon to appear here in "Becky Sharp" or "Tess of the D'Urbervilles—whichever the theatregoers declare for—has just won her action against Gertrude Coghlan's company and that company has been enjoined from playing "Becky Sharpe." Judge Wallace of the United States court handed down a decision at Utica on the 13th in which he said:

"Careful study of the plays of the respective parties, assisted by a reading of the novel of which they are dramatizations, has satisfied me that notwithstanding the radical dissimilarity in the dialogue, the variations in many of the incidents and the changes in the casts, the defendants play is an infringement of the plaintiff's copyright.

"A substantial part of the plaintiff's composition has been appropriated in the play of the defendants and so commingled with it that until the matter wrongfully incorporated has been eliminated the defendants should be restrained from presenting their play to the public. I am also satisfied that they have been guilty of unfair competition in so advertising and presenting their play as to lead the public to believe it to be substantially the play which had became known and popular by the title of "Becky Sharp."

"An injunction pendente lite is granted in terms following the prayer of the bill of complaint restraining the defendants, their agents and servants from performing or presenting in any form the dramatic composition known as 'Becky Sharp.'"

Whether Delcher and Hennessy, the managers, will appeal from the decision is not at present known. The time booked for Gertrude Coghlan will have to be cancelled and the company will disband at once. Miss Coghlan will no doubt be sent out in this play with the changes suggested by the lines above as a loophole in the judge's decision.

* * *

Popular novels of recent date, with few exceptions, are being dramatized, and some of them offer little scope, but compared with some of the absurdities which are now in the hands of the authors for dramatization, even the weakest of the works of fiction will be masterpieces. Lately a movement has been commenced for the dramatization of the absurd series of pictures appearing in the Sunday editions of the New York yellow journals. This movement in reality began with the introduction of Artist Outcault's creation "The Yellow Kid of Hogan's Alley" into farce. Now there are on the road "Keily's Kids," which has been written by Artist Outcault in collaboration with a New York writer, "Katzenjammer Kids," of the Examiner-Journal artist, and now Joe Hart, the comedian, is working on the dramatization of the very absurd series of pictures appearing in the New York Herald entitled "Foxy Grandpa's Adventures." Surely the end has been reached.

Maude Adams, of "The Little Minister" fame, began her first performance last week in Baltimore with the presentation for the first time in America of Edmond Rostand's "L'Aiglon." Miss Adams played the Duke de Reichstadt. A correspondent says: "The audience was a large and representative one, and Miss Adams was completely successful, earning considerable applause and several recalls. The production was as elaborate one. The scenery was beautiful and the costumes were picturesque. The stage was crowded with people, as nearly 100 persons are engaged in the representation of the play."

* * *

He was a small boy, and he wanted to go out from the gallery at the Victoria at the end of the third of a recent play. Door checks had run out and the doorkeeper was giving each one who went out a pass word. As the small boy came down the stairs the door keeper said "Idiosyncrasy." "What's that?" said the boy. "The password," said the door keeper. "And do I have to say that before I can get back?" "Yes," said the man at the door. "Well," said the boy, "I guess I don't want to go out very bad."

School Column

The hockey practices during the last week were very exciting, in fact the one on Monday was the best on record. On that day there was a strong wind which made it more difficult than ever for the side going up hill to get a goal. It blew off hats and pulled out hair pins, but it also had a good effect, as it cooled heated brows and made the play the best ever seen on the High school field. At half time the players perched themselves on a very safe fence, like a row of redbreasts, but instead of singing they refreshed theyselves with fruit and candy, the latter being very good to play on, the former not so good, as one of the players complained of severe pains in the evening and her mother put it down to the terrible green apples consumed in the afternoon. One of our players is very skilful with her stick, but instead of hitting the ball hits other people's ankles, so bandages and cure-alls are being manufacturned in the 1st Division, and are said to be perfect remedies. We are looking forward very much to the day when we can have a practice at the Oak Bay park, as the High school field is the reverse of level. Some of our players are very sore from tumbling into sundry little ditches. At our practice, so far, there have been several absentees, due to drawing lessons, music lessons, etc., and one young lady was heard to say that "she was not going to be jawed by everybody."

ALICE FUTCHER.

The last practice of the Victoria junior Rugby football team prior to their match with the Vancouver juniors on Saturday at the Caledonian grounds, was held on Friday. Of the team chosen the following are pupils of the Victoria high school: S. Shanks, L. Anderton, T. Winsby, H. Marchant, C. Cameron, L. Netherby, A. Futcher, A. Levy, and W. Blackbourn.

WM. BLACKBOURN,
Secy of Football Club.

We were glad to notice that in a recent report of the meeting of the board of trustees it was stated that the attendance at the Central school was so great that the overflow would be crowding out the High school. The sooner this happens the better the High school will like it.

The girls of the High school lament the absence of a proper playground. Whether they go north, east, south or west of the school, they are trespassing on some of the other schools' frontiers.

The desirability of an assembly room was manifested this afternoon when Dr. Hall kindly gave the pupils of the High school an interesting and instructive lecture. Instead of going into a room meant for such purposes, the pupils had to crowd three in a seat in the 4th Division room.

ALICE REDFERN.

On Friday Dr. Hall delivered a lecture in the High school on "The Care of the Teeth." Some of the most important things which he told us were. That as the saliva mixes with the food, if it is diseased from decaying teeth, new tissue cannot be healthy, that it is most important to keep the temporary teeth in good condition, as the crown of the permanent tooth is formed inside of the root of the temporary tooth, and is supposed to receive its nourishment from it; that at six years of age a permanent tooth—the six year molar—appears. This is often thought by parents to be a temportary tooth and very little care is taken of it, with the result that it soon decays and a cavity is left in the mouth.

Victoria water does not contain enough lime, and for this reason we should use lime water. We should be careful to thoroughly masticate our food, as a small portion digested by the system is better than a larger amount which would only be waste.

Dr. Hall closed with a few earnest remarks about the necessity of a new High school, and the assurance that by 1901 we should be enjoying a separate building.

LULU BRUNTON.

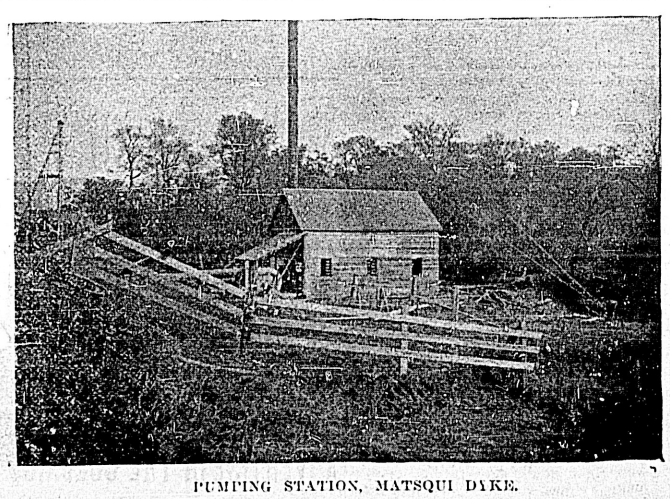
Dr. Hall gave a very instructive and interesting lecture this week to the pupils and teachers of the High school on "The Teeth."

The greater part of the lecture was taken up with the anatomy and care of the teeth. He laid great stress on the fact that fully as much care should be taken of the temporary teeth as of the permanent, as the decay of the first was liable to make the secondary ones not so good. If the teeth were allowed to decay it was not good for the food that they masticated and thereby whole body was affected.

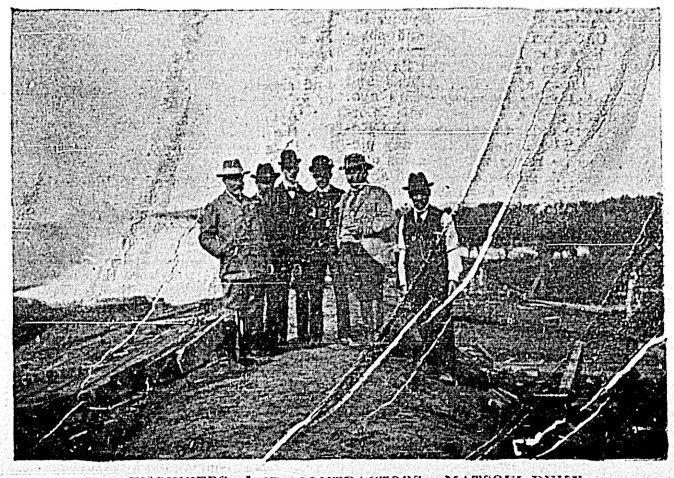
A really good brush for the cleansing of the teeth should have the bristles in bunches with a wide space between them so as to allow any small particles of food to come on to the brush instead of being forced in between the teeth. The bristles should not all be of the same length. There should be a tuft at the end of the brush by means of which the back teeth could be reached easily. The handle should be curved so as not to distend the jaw too much. Silk floss should be used to clean the spaces between the teeth. He said that we in this country did not get enough lime for the teeth, and gave us a simple recipe for making lime water.

At the close Mr. Paul gave a short speech in which he said he had learned much from the lecture, and that he was sure all the pupils had also. In replying to a vote of thanks Dr. Hall said that he would do all in his power to get us a new High school by this time next year.

CHARLES J. GALLOWAY.



PUMPING STATION, MATSQUI DYKE.



ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS, MATSQUI DYKE.

MINES AND MINING

A Weekly Summary of Events.

By H. Mortimer-Lamb

The most important occurrence of the week is, perhaps, the receipt of the returns from the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic's second clean-up of this season, resulting in a gold ingot weighing 9,040 ounces Troy, and valued at $154,765. This is the product from a run of 68 days' washing with 2,750 miner's inches of water, and, as the Ashcroft Mining Journal points out, the result is most satisfactory, when it is considered that the company was compelled to suspend washing operations for about 24 days, awaiting the arrival of explosives, which were delayed in delivery on account of the heavy and impassable condition of the roads between Ashcroft and Bullion. Were it not for this delay and serious loss of washing time the product of the second run would no doubt have reached about $210,000. It is understood, meanwhile, that the company has a sufficient supply of water still in the reservoirs to operate the mine continuously for at least 60 days longer this season, and consequently a third clean-up may be expected which should swell the total value of the gold yield this year to near $300,000, or, allowing $120,000 for operating expenses, sufficient to pay off the debts, amounting to, approximately, $200,000, shown among the liabilities in last year's balance sheet. Hence, after this, regular dividends may be expected for the future, for this is merely the commencement of the extensive and profitable hydraulicing operations which are now rendered possible by the completion of the work of adequately equipping this wonderful property. Some idea of the satisfactory nature of this season's returns may be gathered, meanwhile, from the statement that last year the total clean-up only amounted to $92,678, and that since work was started in 1892 the total quantity of gold recovered up to the end of last year was only $528,000.

In addition to the Cariboo, several other properties in the district will ere long be placed upon a dividend-paying basis, and an era will shortly begin in the historic old placer camps, wherein, by comparison, the most prolific yields of the early "sixties" will appear almost insignificant.

BRIDGE RIVER DEAL.

It is reported, apparently on good authority, that the Woodstock and Lorne group of claims in the Bridge River district, have been bonded to an English syndicate for no less a sum than $225,000. Judging from the remarkable results that have been achieved with so crude an appliance as an arrastra at these properties, there is good reason to believe that the large price mentioned is an exaggeration. The Lorne group has now been worked for a couple of seasons, about a ton of ore a day being crushed by the arrastras and during the last four or five months the clean-up has averaged nearly $3,000 a month. If only with greater development the values are maintained, the two properties should be worth a great deal more than the present purchase price, and this section of Lillooet will enjoy a particularly lively boom.

OIL IN EAST KOOTENAY.

A good many enquiries are at present being made concerning the petroleum possibilities of several localities of the province from which the indications promise well; that is to say, on the Queen Charlotte Islands, and in certain localities of East Kootenay.

Already eleven leases have been applied for and at any time we may expect to hear that soem one has been lucky enough to "strike ile" in British Columbia, and another important local industry will be added to those already established. It is stated that the total outlay will be nearly $500,000, so that the company naturally is exercising the greatest care in making so heavy an expenditure. From present indications things will go on very quietly for the next few months, but I will confess myself a very bad prophet if another year goes by without seeing a big boom in Boundary.

The Mother Lode mine is meanwhile making occasional shipments to the Greenwood smelter and a 35-drill compressor is shortly to be installed at the mine.

Early next spring or summer arrangements will probably be made to supply electric power, generated at Cascade, to the mines and other industries in this district. Much of the preliminary work, including the putting in of a dam across Kettle river, cutting through rock a water-way from the dam to the power house and other extensive operations, has been done, and now before proceeding further it is desirable in the interests of the company that exhaustive enquiries be made, so that a maximum of efficiency may be secured at a minimum of cost. It is stated that the total outlay will be nearly $500,000, so that the company naturally is exercising the greatest care in making so heavy an expenditure. From present indications things will go on very quietly for the next few months, but I will confess myself a very bad prophet if another year goes by without seeing a big boom in Boundary.

CAMP McKINNEY.

I was very well satisfied to be informed that at the extraordinary meeting of the Fontenoy shareholders on Tuesday, the suggestion I made in my letter last week was acted upon. The shareholders who purchased stock at the relatively high figure of from fifteen to eighteen cents are now given an opportunity to average their holdings on a reasonable basis, having regard to the intrinsic value of the property, and at the same time get rid of the liabilities. If, however, they fail to take advantage of this chance and really no other means are found of satisfying the claims of the creditors, the mine is likely to pass into other hands and naturally then the shares will be valueless. I hear that arrangements have been completed for the immediate resumption of work at the Waterloo, the necessary money having been subscribed by a syndicate already largely interested in the concern. This is good news, as the Waterloo is a capital little property, which, with ordinary luck, should even aspire to the dignity of a dividend-payer.

RECORD SHIPMENT FROM PHOENIX.

One day last week the output of the Ironsides and Knob Hill mines was no less than a thousand tons, or as much as the Centre Star and LeRoi are doing between them. That, I take it, is a fairly creditable accomplishment for so young a productive camp as Phoenix. But comparisons between Rossland and Boundary are after all, hardly just, conditions being so entirely different; though at the same time for emphasis' sake the comparison serves a purpose. As a matter of fact the possible ore production of the Knob Hill and Ironsides is only limited by the number of men employed to get the ore out, and by the capacity of the smelters that treat it. The ore bodies are so enormous, that if it is true, as asserted, that the metallurgical problem has been successfully solved, these two properties will very soon take rank among the greatest copper mines of the American continent, or of the world for that matter.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

The work on the two smelters goes merrily forward, though it is somewhat doubtful whether the furnaces will be blown in quite so soon as has been announced. The successful operation of the new Pyritic smelter at Boundary Falls will be awaited with interest, a well known chemist informing me the other day that works of this character are now up to the present given very generally satisfactory results, but that it was probable that Boundary ores were exceptionally amenable to the process. And surely Mr. Laidlaw would not have gone to the expense of erecting expensive works in the district if he hadn't satisfied himself by thorough experiment in the first place that the undertaking was practicable.

shareholders are, as a rule, quite able to pay the call, and we feel that, provided the English parties do not conclude their their agreement before the date of meeting, that it is the best thing to do.

"A few words in connection with the stock question.

"Stocks are sold on the mining exchanges at prices which are no indication of their value. For instance, on March 31st, 1899 our financial statement showed liquid assets (not counting any coal or mining property or any cost of development) of $105,313.85, and liabilities of $28,606.35, leaving a balance in our favor of $76,707.51. At this time our stock was selling at 15 cents per share, or 60 per cent. of its face value. On March 31st, 1900, our financial statement showed liquid assets (not counting coal or mining property or any cost of development of $106,385.64, and liabilities of $16,973.33, leaving a balance in our favor of $89,411.92. During the year the assets were increased and liabilities reduced by $12,704.41. In addition, 1,500 feet of development work had been done during the year, exposing over 100,000 tons of ore, estimated to be worth half a million dollars. With this magnificent showing our stock was selling on that date at about 3 cents per share, or 12 per cent. of its fact value, the depreciation being caused solely by the sale of a large quantity of promoters' stock. On receipt of the news that a deal was arranged to get the capital to carry on the work, the stock went up to 8 cents per share immediately, but through reports that the deal had fallen through it has been pounded down to 2½ cents.

"The actual value of the stock is great-

made of the Velvet, on which a concentrating plant is to be shortly installed, and arrangements are being made for building a railway spur line below Sheep creek station to facilitate shipments to Northport. At the Centre Star the shaft has been sunk to the 600 foot level, while the ore bodies at the third, fourth and fifth levels are being opened up. A 40-drill electrical compressor is to be set up on the Rossland Great Western. Beyond this there is little of interest to chronicle.

DISCOVERY OF TIN NEAR KASLO.

A discovery of tin is reported to have been made at the Dayton mine, five miles from Kaslo, and it is asserted that the local assayers testify to high values of this metal in the ores which have been subjected to test. A quantity of the ore has also been forwarded to the Canadian Geological Survey at Ottawa for analysis. The other day a Vancouver assayer received a specimen of ore, which proved to carry high values in tin, sent from a locality on the coast and in one of his reports Dr. Dawson reports the occurrence of tin near Howe Sound. It is, therefore, not improbable that this metal may be added to those found in commercially valuable quantities in the province.

THE EXCHEQUER AT NELSON.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Exchequer Gold Mining Company of Nelson is shortly to be held for the purpose of considering a resolution authorizing the management to dispose of the property to an English company, who propose operating the mine on a large scale. One difficulty which the manage-

BATTLE SHIP YARNS

By A. Evan Abbott.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The commander told me this yarn on the morning after we coaled at Milford Haven. He had been busy for thirty hours at a stretch without the faintest chance of obtaining a wink of sleep. His face was a sallow color from heavy weariness, and when his breakfast was put before him he continued to stare vacantly into space. When he did begin to speak, I heard the coal-scales and clinkers rattling in his throat, and he assured me in his quiet way that he had ahead of him some three or four days of great anxiety, because, until that space of time had passed, he would not dare to smoke, for he could not be sure that there was no coal gas in him. He was, he told me, a fastidious man, and preferred almost any death to being blown up by an internal explosion. I claim that a man who early in the morning can be humorous is a genius, but here was one full of coal dust and with an awful fate threatening him, and he told me this yarn.

THE COMMANDER'S YARN.

"About three o'clock this morning I felt rather sad and lonely. I had been hard at it for close upon two hours and, besides the men having been slamming 240 lb. sacks of

Andrew—Andrew——' He scratched his head for a moment, and then looked more at sea than a stranded whale."

"'The Andromache?' I suggested.

"'That's 'er,' he shouted, 'You've 'it it. I knew it was a Scotch name.'"

The poor marine cold only nod a certification to this tale. He, too, had been coaling, so could not speak.

Speaking of the danger of coal gas in one's interior reminded the assistant paymaster of an explosion story. The junior Gold Bags slept in a swung cot or hammock, and to be sure on coaling nights no hammock can be slung, so he was obliged to doss about, as it were, snatching what sleep he could on the chairs and refrigerators and things, much like a tramp dodges the police and dreams on doorsteps. He had spent the night hanging about like a sore thumb, and drowsily damning the service. So thoughts of death and destruction were congenial to his mood, and he told this moral tale huskily.

WHERE THE CORDITE WENT.

"By the way, sir," he began, "did you take any part in the correspondence that appeared in the Times regarding the Relaxation battleship mystery?"

The commander shook his head.

"Well, you know, when the Relaxation—she's an old ship—was last commissioned, after a few weeks they began to miss cordite from the magazine. That was strange enough, but what was stranger still, and, in fact, alarming, was that at certain ragged intervals remarkable little explosions were heard down in the magazine and after each explosion a little more cordite proved to be missing. They tried every possible thing to discover where the cordite went, and for a long time the mystery remained

were off the coast of Ireland, every light out, deadlights tight, and all of us in the body of the ship breathing potted air. We were dodging on at sixty revolutions, when all on a sudden, jangle goes the confounded bell, and we're up to the limit at one fell swoop. Of course we got every stoker going full swing, and for three quarters of an hour every furnace was red hot and every revolution the engines could make we got out of them. Early in the excitement we heard the bang of a gun on deck and knew that an engagement with the enemy was in progress. Well, as I say, we went thundering through the waves like to shake every rib out of the Willing, when the order slid down to us to reduce to fifty revolutions. Down we shut, and when the safety-valve began to allow the terrible pressure of steam to escape, the chief and I congratulated ourselves that in this run we had got every ounce of power out of her. As we were smiling all over and feeling good, down comes a message to Anstruthers from the owner ordering him on deck. When the chief returned, I saw at a glance that he was as hard aboil as our best boiler. He took me into a dark corner, so that the men could not see nor hear, and he seized his soul by the corners and emptied it of its innermost opinions of the owner right on top of my head. The owner, it seemed, had given him an awful wigging because the blessed safety-valves were aroar. The owner had outstormed a typhon. 'Does he expect me to swallow the steam or what?' shouted the chief.

"What about the engagement?" I asked.

"'That's the 'cussed part of it," barked the chief. "The owner and the rest of them thought they were chasing a torpedo boat destroyer until the thing whistled and disappeared in a tunnel. Then it drifted through their brains that it was the night express to Belfast on the K. B. and F. line, which runs on the beach for fifteen miles in this part. All our fault!"

LYNCHING IN RUSSIA.

An Incendiary's Terrible Tortures and Death.

A determined and ferocious instance of the application of "Lynch Law" is reported by the Odeskia Novosti, says the London Leader correspondent at Odessa.

It appears that on 26 August last there broke out in the village of Lepeshi, in Western Russia a fire which entirely burnt down eight peasants' huts and a number of barns.

It transpired that the fire had been deliberately started by a man who himself lived in the village. In their fury and despair at the loss of their property the peasants determined to take the law into their own hands.

They brought the unfortunate wretch to the spot where the remains of the huts were still smoking, and bade him look at his handiwork.

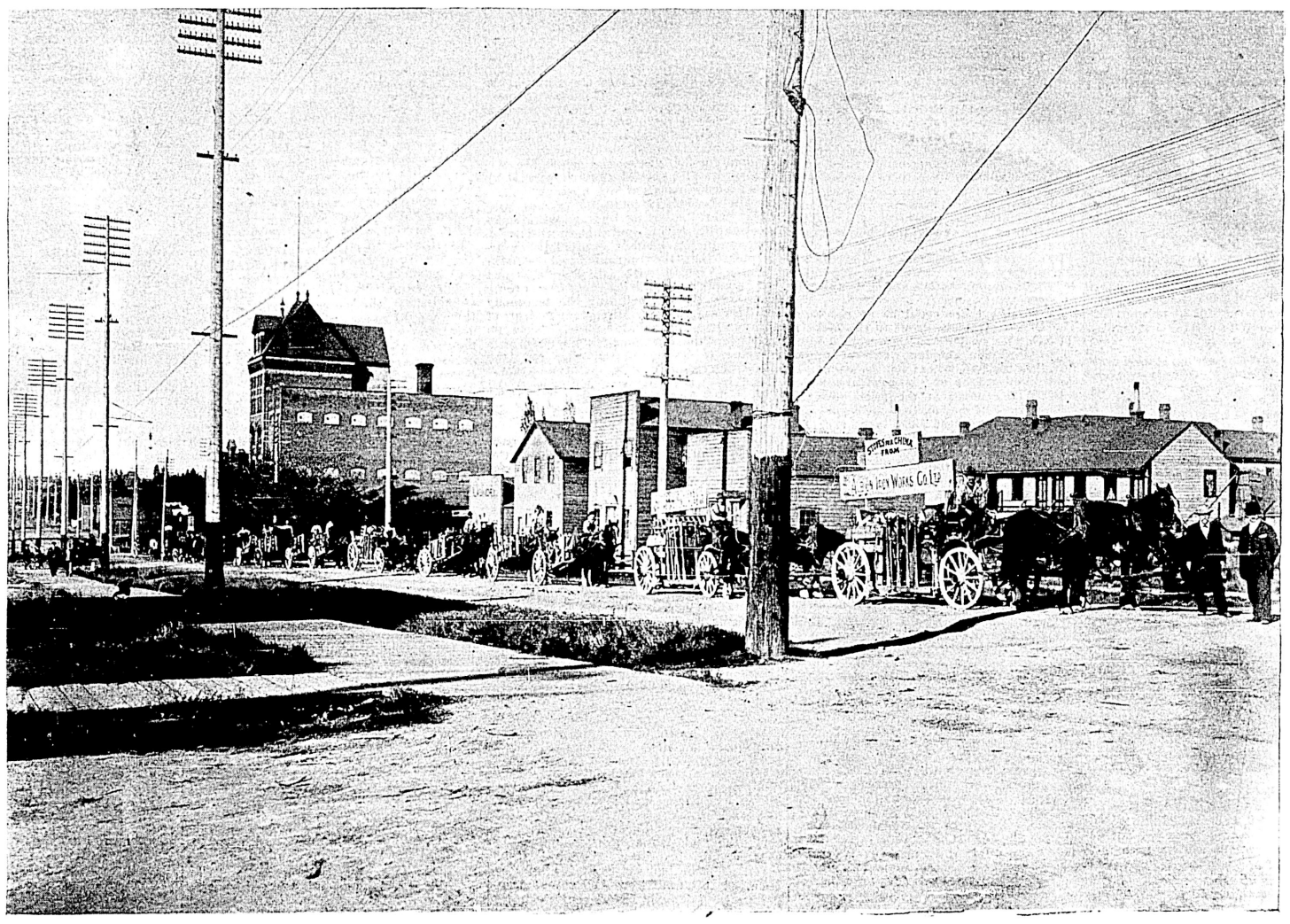
Then, that he might never look on anything else, they heated an iron bar red hot and burnt out his eyes, after which they proceeded to burn the rest of his body in the same way.

His shrieks summoned a crowd of spectators, none of whom raised a finger in his defence. Finally one of the executioners cut off his head with an axe. Six men took part in this ghastly vengeance.

The authorities were subsequently informed of what happened and instituted a strict inquiry.

Horrors of this kind are due in part to the exceedingly light punishments which are (contrary to the general opinion) inflicted on criminals in Russia.

There is, of course, no capital punishment, and there is a general tendency to leniency which sometimes excites the indignation of those who have suffered at the hands of burglars and such like scoundrels.



Shipment of Stoves made to China by the Albion Iron Works Company, Limited, Victoria, B. C., October 4, 1900, requiring fifteen teams to haul them to he wharf.

THE FAIRVIEW CORPORATION.

The local mining companies seem to be having a particularly lively time of it just at present. Within the last few weeks the Van Anda, Winnipeg and Fontenoy have been obliged to tell their respective shareholders that matters were not going as well as might be expected, and another invalid has been now added to the list in the Fairview Corporation, Limited, which, however, has never enjoyed a long period of perfect health. This company has just issued a circular letter to shareholders, explaining that the proposed sale of the property to an English company has not materialized, owing to "the bad state of the money market," but that the arrangement is "expected to be carried out in the very near future." Meanwhile the company owe Mr. W. A. Dier, of Victoria, $3,650, who is pressing his claim by the issue of a writ. The circular, which contains much interesting information, proceeds as follows:

"We have not the money to pay the claim, and the English parties have cabled us that it is impossible to come to our assistance at present, and your directors see no remedy but direct taxation. We are endeavoring to have Mr. Dier stay proceedings for a period of two months, to enable us to call a meeting of the shareholders to consider the situation.

"In the event of such negotiations proving unsuccessful it may be necessary in your interests for the directors to make an assignment of the corporation's assets for the benefit of its creditors.

"This proceeding, we hope will not be necessary.

"This method of direct taxation, we know, is unpopular, although the very best manner of placing the company on a paying basis. It simply means that the shareholders themselves will get the profit instead of giving it to the parties furnishing the capital.

"The issued capital is $756,466.00, and a call of three cents per share would give the company $90,773.52, which is ample to pay the liabilities (about $21,000.00) and furnish all machinery necessary to make the mine a paying concern.

"This call may be hard on some of the shareholders, but the president will be the largest contributor, being the largest shareholder, and is quite willing to do so, considering the investment a good one. There is ore enough in sight to keep a 40-stamp mill running constantly for three years, and the showing in the faces of the drifts in both values at every point is good, being all in ore.

"Other companies are paying tremendous profits on ore worth less than half of ours, and we have every advantage in the way of climate, water, etc. Our

er to-day than ever before, and as the property is proved beyond the prospect stage and only requiring the installation of large machinery, it is only good business policy to help yourself to this extent and make the stock valuable.

"We have had suggestions from shareholders to borrow the capital. Two of the directors (Mr. Russell and Mr. Beer) have assisted the company to the extent of their ability. They cannot do more, and now we ask you to help yourselves in proportion to your holdings, and failing in that you can sell out your stock to some one who will help.

"We feel there may be a few who cannot afford to pay the assessment, but it is better that a few should lose than all. The only alternative to this is that we wind up the company and pay its debt. That course would be less disastrous than allowing the creditors to obtain judgment and sell the assets by forced sale.

"At the time of organization of the corporation it was deemed advisable that the charter should provide that the corporation should be empowered to promote any other company for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, and undertaking any of the liabilities of the corporation which would appeal likely to assist or benefit the corporation, and such power was obtained as you will see by referring to the company's certificate of incorporation.

"The directors hereby give you notice that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the corporation's offices, Fairview, British Columbia, on Tuesday, the 6th of November, at 3 p.m., precisely, for the purpose of taking steps to promote the incorporation of a company to acquire the assets and assume the liabilities of the Fairview Corporation, Limited; the capital stock of any new company to be $1,000,000 divided into 4,000,000 shares of a par value of 25 cents each, each of such shares to be paid up to the extent of 22 cents and assessable for the balance. Shareholders of the corporation shall receive one share in the new company for every share they now hold, to be issued to them upon delivery of their stock and payment of an assessment of 1½ cents for each share, within 30 days from date of incorporation; the second assessment to be made at a period not less than four months from date of incorporation of new company."

THE WEEK AT ROSSLAND.

There is very little news of importance from Rossland this week and until the capacities of the smelters both at Trail and Northport are increased a thousand tons a day may be considered as a maximum production. Excellent reports are

ment of the Exchequer has experienced arose out of selecting the best method of treating the ore to secure the maximum values at a reasonable cost. It is understood that a cyanide system has given the best results and that the Athabasca cyanide plant, now well advanced toward completion, will be utilized to handle the output. The situation of the two properties is such that the gravity tram can be constructed to connect the Exchequer with the Athabasca cyanide plant, thus assuring a very low cost for transportation. The Exchequer is regarded as a very promising property, the shipments of high grade ore last year to the smelter having realized handsomely.

E. G. PRIOR'S BUS INESS HOUSE.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

him talking, as his brain was not of the continuous order; so among other questions I put to him was this:

"Have you coaled any other of our ships since we last sailed?"

"'Yes,' he said, 'two.'

"'Which were they?' I asked.

"One was the 'Awke, the other the

unsolved. At length a hole was bored through the wall and a continual watch kept. After a few men had taken their turn at the spy-hole without detecting anything unusual, the bo'swain's mate clapped his eye to the place and discovered the secret. From a hole that had been overlooked he espied a large lean rat cautiously come out, and this, scurrying to where the cordite was kept, began to eat ravenously. It was easily seen that the rat knew food from mere filling, for he chose cordite before ship's grub. When he had nearly finished a sudden noise happened on deck. Alarmed, the rat made a mad leap for the hole, which at the best was but big enough to allow the beast to squeeze through. Dashing his head into the hole, he struck the iron sides with great violence, and instantly there was a savage little explosion, and the beast disappeared into thin air The double mystery of disappearing cordite and ghost explosions was explained."

"They had only to stop up the hole to save the cordite?"

"Yes, they might have done so, but the owner thought it better to clear the ship of rats. So he still kept a man at the hole with a heavy hammer, and every time the man saw a full rat he smote a clanging blow on the iron door, the rat bolted, and there you are."

The soldier knew the hammer.

Nothing short of a coal mine collapsing on him could disconcert an engineer aboard of a warship. He is suckled in calamity, reared in adversity, and lives a life of fearsome and dumb dread expectation. He takes coaling day in an off-hand manner that exasperates the rest of his brother officers. So he could tell a story without coal rattling in his throat.

"If it were not for the executives, the owner, commander, No. 1, navagating officers, and other unessentials, a cruiser would be rather a jolly place to spend a happy half-century, you know. But they are so inconsiderate to us engineers, and the duece of it is they have consideration for every other branch of this beautiful yawning service. They make mistakes, and then serenely shift the blame to our shoulders, and go on turning the atmosphere into the Purple East at our expense. Those navigators are never by any chance in the wrong, you know. They'll keep us running at 250 revolutions a minute, then suddenly order us down to 25, and if, as is bound to happen, our safety valve blows off, they kick up as big a row as the valve, blowing us up for the noise it makes.

"I remember one cast of this kind that was right down aggravating; enough to make one open a sea-cock and sink the ship. During the naval manoeuvers three years ago I was shipmate with Anstruthers on the Willing cruiser, and one dark night we

THE GROWING TIME.

List of Men Who Leave the Liberal Party Is Getting Longer.

From Mail and Empire.

Every day life-long reformers are declaring themselves against the government. Some pass straight over to the Liberal-Conservative party. Others simply declare that they will use their vote and influence to defeat this administration and will help another Liberal government later on, when the party is reformed, and is under clean and trustworthy leaders. Here are a few cases:

Mr. P. O'Reilly, ex-president of the Edward Blake Club at Ottawa, and a strong Liberal, has joined the Liberal-Conservative Association at the capital. Mr. O'Reilly gave his reasons at a meeting the other day. He believed, he said, in government by and for the people, whereas the Laurier-Tarte government disregards the people and its pledges to them, and stands only for the machine.

Mr. J. Rathwell, of Moosejaw, a life-long Liberal, moved at the last political meeting at Moosejaw a vote of confidence in the Conservative candidates, because he is opposing "the treacherous Laurier-Sifton government."

Mr. Thomas Blake and Mr. William Kirkham, of Yorkton, N. W. T., both Liberals, have declared their intention of supporting Mr. Lake, the Conservative candidate, whom at a public meeting they thanked for taking the field against the Sifton candidate.

Mr. Pettingell, president of the Liberal Association of Regina, is supporting Mr. Davin. He says: "I am supporting Mr. Davin, and dozens of other old Liberals will do the same thing."

Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Mayor of Westmount, Montreal, has resigned his membership in the Liberal Club. He thinks that evil influences have temporarily predominated in the Liberal party, and, although he does not intend to become a Conservative, he will show his disapproval of present Liberal methods by voting against the Liberal party on the 7th of November.

Mr. Edward Martin, brother of Hon. Joseph Martin, formerly president of the Winnipeg Liberal Association, has retired from the association, and is participating in the fight against Siftonism in the West.

Mr. William Thompson, a life-long Liberal, and warden of Labelle county, is supporting Mr. Poulin, the Conservative nominee.

Mr. A. B. Bethune, of Winnipeg, formerly a member of the Liberal association, has withdrawn, and is helping in the fight against Mr. Sifton.

Mr. Thos. D. Robinson, of Winnipeg, writes to the Telegram, of that city: "I supported the Liberal party for 18 years when in opposition, but I am against it now. If government in Canada is only a scramble for office, with no regard for honest principles, when we should send to China for missionaries to teach us. Some old friends who fought in the opposition ranks with me ask: 'What is the matter, or, What do you want?' I know only one code of morals for home, church and state life, that is what is the matter with me, and I want a clean government, which will hold the balance fair for all the people, that is all."

Rev. G. C. Huxtable says: "I have been a reformer all my life. I gave my vote in the late election for Sir Wilfrid, but I will regard it henceforth as a duty I owe to my conscience, my country and my God to withdraw my support from him."

Mr. Michael Kelly, the blind orator of St. John, N.B., who formerly stumped for the Liberals, attended the Liberal-Conservative convention last week. "When men are false to their pledges," he said in a speech, "I have done with them."

Mr. Charles McCutcheon, a wealthy farmer, has retired from the Reform Association of Brockville. He attended the Conservative convention, and in response to a call for a speech, said he had changed his party after due and careful consideration, because he had been deceived by his leaders. Many honest Reformers in the riding had cast their last vote for the corrupt administration.

Mr. R. L. Richardson, M.P., for Lisgar, was elected as a Liberal. He is now running against a government candidate. Infidelity and dishonesty are his charges against the administration.

IN THE REALM OF LABOR

Miscellaneous Siftings Concerning Organized and Unorganized Wage-Earners With Remarks

By T. H. Twigg.

GREAT AND SMALL.

A Sparrow, swinging on a branch,
Once caught a passing fly;
"Oh let me live!" the insect prayed,
With trembling, piteous cry;
"No," said the sparrow, "you must fall,
For I am great and you are small."

The bird had scarce begun its feast,
Before a hawk came by;
The game was caught: "Pray let me live!"
Was now the sparrow's cry;
"No," said the captor, you must fall,
For I am great and you are small."

An eagle saw the rogue, and swooped
Upon him from on high;
"Pray, let me live, why should you kill
So small a bird as I?"
"Oh," said the eagle, "you must fall,
For I am great and you are small."

But while he ate the hunter came;
He let his arrow fly;
"Tyrant!" the eagle shrieked, "you have
No right to make me die!"
"Ah," said the hunter, "you must fall,
For I am great and you are small."

But suddenly grim Death arose,
And barred the hunter's path.
"Oh, spare me, Death!" he trembling cried,
"Let me escape thy wrath!"
"No," said the monster you must fall,
For I am great, and you are small."
—From the German.

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The October number of the Labor Gazette contains a great deal of information from all parts of the Dominion concerning the state of trade, a good report of the proceedings of the recent session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Ottawa; a list of the government contracts awarded during the month of September, with the rate of wages paid, and many other matters of interest to working men generally. Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, of Nanaimo, is correspondent for Vancouver Island.

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Although the Alien Labor Law was assented to on June 29th, 1897, no attempt was made to enforce it until recently, despite innumerable requests of trade unionists, in nearly every province of the Dominion, to have the law applied in specific cases However, better late than never. The Labor Gazette for October says that during September 16 complaints of alleged infractions of the Alien Labor Act were reported ten of which were investigated. In five of these cases the evidence was sufficient to warrant the deportation of alien workmen.

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The Labor Gazette reports eleven new unions formed in Canada in the month of September.

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"The introduction of improved machinery has not only increased wages, but has increased the number of employees." The foregoing is from the Manufacturer. It would be just as logical, or rather, illogical to say that the improved wringing machine has not only increased wages but increased the number of washerwomen. Surely, no thoughtful person will contend that there are more shoemakers to-day than there were previous to the introduction of machine-made shoes; and it is unlikely anyone imagines that the boys and girls employed in the shoe factories to-day running improved machinery receive higher pay than did the old-time shoemakers. Take a more recent invention—the linotype. There are fewer printers to-day than there were ten years ago, despite the fact that the amount of printing has greatly increased. In some instances, wages are higher, but the increases have been almost entirely confined to the fortunate ones who operate the machines. And as in these two branches of industry so it is in many others.

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Why, the improved machinery in Great Britain alone, can turn out a product equal to what 700,000,000 men—more than all the adult inhabitants of the world—would produce by hand. Jas. H. Arnold is authority for saying that the machinery in use in the State of Massachusetts is able to do the work of 50,000,000 of hand laborers.

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Although the cost of production has been reduced by machinery, resulting in increased consumption, it is twaddle to talk of more people being employed at higher wages in every branch of industry where machinery has been introduced. That the application of labor saving devices has been beneficial as a whole, is due entirely to discovery and invention expanding the realm of labor by creating new industries to carry off the labor supplanted by machinery.

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There is a steam harvester that reaps and binds ninety acres in a day, with the attention of three men.

In the shoe factory, one man with the McKay machine, can handle 300 pairs in the same time it would take to handle five pairs by hand.

In the agricultural implement factories 500 men with machinery now do the work formerly required of 2,500.

Nine men with machinery can turn out two watches a minute or half a million a year.

In modern steel works, with the help of machinery and electricity, eight men can do the work that formerly required 300.

The latest weaving looms run without any attention during the dinner hour and for an hour after the mill is closed at night.

In leather manufacture modern methods have reduced the necessary number of workers from 10 to 50 per cent.

In the manufacture of carriages it used to take one man 35 days to make a carriage now a carriage is made by one man and machinery in twelve days.

Ernest H. Crosby tells of a factory he inspected where the manufacture of cheap socks was carried on. The manager showed him 400 machines that did the entire work of making a sock without the aid of human hands. The machines run 24 hours in a day, and only 50 boys are needed for all shifts. Five thousand dozen socks are made daily. By the old method this work would require 50,000.

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The uncertainty of the future is responsible for most of the unkindly acts in life. A system insuring all of the opportunity of earning a livelihod, care during illness and provision for old age would make the old world ever so much better.

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New Zealand affords every man in need a job at 8s. ($2) a day.

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The thought of being an Ishmalite kills more people than actual want.

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American Socialists contend that labor only receives one-fifth of the wealth it produces in the shape of wages and quote as proof from the annual report of the United States Labor Commissioner. Here are a few of the items:

Labor receives $7.10 for producing a 3¼ farm wagon that sells for $75.

Labor receives $8.09 for producing a piano-box buggy that sells for $100.

Labor receives 25¼ cents for making a fine clock that sells for $12.50.

Labor receives 9 cents a yard for making Brussels carpet, and yet common straw carpets sell for 40 cents a yard.

Labor gets 6 cents for making a yard of ingrain carpets and 8 cents for velvet. Sale price $2 to $5 a yard.

Labor gets $10.33 for making a dozen ash bedsteads that sell for $10 each.

Labor receives 13 cents for producing a 4½ pound axe that sells for $1.

Labor gets 75 cents for making a four-drawer bureau that costs $8 retail.

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The Barbers' Union of Portland, is authority for the statement that every barber in the state of Oregon will endorse the Sunday closing proposition embodied in a bill to be presented to the next legislature.

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The Bookbinders' International Union has instituted a suit against a Kansas City printing concern for $10,000 damages. The firm discharged an employee because he was a member of a labor organization. The Missouri law provides a heavy penalty in such cases.

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The real "labor fakir" is the man who "squeals" because he cannot make his union a catspaw to draw his partisan chestnuts from the political fire.—Seattle Union Record.

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A little over a year ago President McKinley was made a member of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union which was necessary to allow him to lay a corner stone of a building in Chicago, then being erected by union labor. The Republicans are publishing a fac-simile of the President's union working card. But they have overlooked the fact that the card expired over a year ago, and the bearer stands suspended for non-payment of dues.

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In 1895 John Burns' majority was 253. This year his majority is 254, the vote being Burns 5,860, R. Gaston 5,606, compared with Burns 5,019, C. R. Smith 4,766, in 1895.

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A girl advertising in a Queensland paper for a situation, after stating she can cook and understands housekeeping, adds: "None but a respectable mistress, who wishes to leave her servant in uninterrupted discharge of her duties, need apply."

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The following anti-Chinese resolution was passed at a convention of laundry workers at London a few days ago: "That this meeting of the delegates of the laundry associations of the United Kingdom condemn the introduction of Chinese labor into the country as being opposed to the health and morals of the community, and injurious alike to capital and labor."

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The Metal Workers' National Association in Indianapolis is the first trade union in America to formally adopt socialistic principles and embody them in its constitution.

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An aged female resident of St. Louis, says the Globe-Democrat, has solved the problem of existence. When the nights begin to be frosty she walks boldly up to the front of a store, and with no attempt at concealment, steals something she does not want, and is arrested and sent to the workhouse for six months.

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It is said Chinese labor unions already exist in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and efforts are being put forth to organize the celestials in every community where any considerable number of them reside.

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The Label League of Chicago is advocating the adoption of a universal label, to be put on all goods manufactured by union men. Under the present system each industry has a label of its own.

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Another coal miners' strike is threatened in Lancaster, Eng. At present the miners are compelled to send to the surface 21 cwts. to the ton. This they consider unfair by reason that when they buy the coal back they get but a bare 20 cwt. to the ton, and consequently are agitating for the abolition of the 21-cwt ton.

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The laws of British Columbia protect lawyers from competition, by compelling applicants to comply with the rules and regulations of the law society. Within the past few years several legal firms of Rossland have received from Toronto cases of letterheads and other printed stationery, which they can buy cheaper than in this city. If they would go to Toronto to practice they would perhaps do business on a cheaper basis in many other respects.—Trail Creek News.

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Austria sends its female criminals to a convent instead of putting them in prison.

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The eight-hour day has been enforced in almost all the cities and towns in England.

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The law creating a state board of arbitration and mediation has just been decided to be constitutional by the supreme court of Michigan. The constitutionality of the act was questioned by the attorneys of Pingree & Smith, shoe manufacturers.

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The parishoners of Ulverston, Eng., were amazed recently to see the Rev. J. V. N. Bardsley dispensing bottled ale at the parish club. "I want," he says, "to capture street corner men, and drunkards with miserable homes—to provide them with the means of spending a pleasant evening without a hint that they are not drinking fast enough." Pursuit of this laudable purpose has led him to found a club where, over a bar after the most up-to-date models not more than two glasses of beer or stout are to be sold to each adult member.

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The greatest workshop in the world is that of the famous Krupp at Essen. It employs between 20,000 and 25,000 hands, nearly all of whom reside in dwellings belonging to the firm. In the great mill of Essen are 1,195 furnaces of various kinds, 286 boilers, 92 steam-hammers of from 200-lb. to 10,000-lb. 370 steam engines, with a total of 37,000 horse-power, 1,724 different machines, and 361 cranes. The eleven high furnaces produce about 600 tons of iron daily, and 2,735 tons of coal and coke are used each day for fuel.

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The Japanese in their fondness for nicknames have christened the very progressive and Europeanised young men in politics as the "hai kara to." That is the nearest they can get in the syllabary to "high collar" "to" or party. The raison d'etre of the appellation is that those Japanese who have lived much abroad affect big collars and cuffs, grow moustaches, part their hair, address their wives with the polite pronoun "you" instead of speaking of them as inferiors, and do other strange things not practised by the ordinary stay-at-home Jap. They are unpopular because they are for ever preaching the superiority of European methods and ideals, and dwelling on the backwardness of the Japanese.

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Advocates of municipal ownership are congratulating themselves upon the success of the tramway at Hull, Eng. Under the ownership of a private company the tramways never paid, and five or six years ago they were bought by the corporation. Since then the corporation has spent $1,500,000 on the reconstruction of the lines for electric traction, and now there is good service all over the town. The new tramways have only been in working order for about ten months and the net profit in that period is estimated at $50,000. The fares have been reduced and the employees have higher wages and less hours.—Western Electrician.

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A remittance man named Brocklehurst, who committed suicide recently in a Christchurch (New Zealand) hotel, made a luxurious exit. His draft hadn't turned up, and he suspected that it was coming no more, so, says the Dunedin Globe, he decided to quit while he had still money enough to do it in an expensive, high-class fashion. He dined well, had a fire made up in his private sitting-room, ordered up a scuttleful of coal, some biscuits, and a bottle of champagne, and having got through his liquor he shot himself like a gentleman, in an easy chair before the fire. The missing remittance turned up a few days afterwards; but that is a mere detail.

BOER GIRLS.

Photographs of American Girls Used to Illustrate South African Articles

An amusing account of how another smart Yankee has been fooling his gullable countrymen, or rather women, is told in a despatch from Allentown, Pa., which has appeared in an eastern paper.

Howard C. Hillegas, a writer, is accused of using the photographs of Berks county girls to illustrate an article in the Ladies' Home Journal on "The Boer Girl of South Africa." This bare statement, however, does not begin to tell the excitement which has been stirred up by the affair. In Kutztown, as well as here, the allegation is the talk of the hour.

Mr. Hillegas' tribute to the young woman of the veldt appeared in the January issue of the journal. It pictured the daughter of the Transvaal, tall, muscular and ruddy-cheeked, standing before the door of her daub and wattle cottage on the plain, shielding her face from the tropical sun with one hand, and with the other holding a rifle, which she will bring to bear upon the first of the enemy that her straining eyes discover.

Her home life, amusements and the shy attentions of her sweethearts were then set forth, ending with a sketch of the wife of Oom Paul Kruger.

As to this there could be no objection. The Dutch strain is strong in the blood of the county's people and they were delighted to read the glowing words of praise. But they paused when they gazed at the eight photographs of young women which paralled the edges of the page. The inference was, of course, that the faces were representative of the Boer type; that the photographs had been obtained in the households of the late republic. No names were attached to the pictures, and there was really nothing in type which definitely said that the groups were representatives of the fair patriots of South Africa.

After the article appeared months slipped by, and it was perhaps being forgotten altogether, when one day somebody said he knew the girls whose pictures appeared in the Journal. Then that somebody told somebody else, and in due time the allegation travelled from town to town. The Kutztown citizens finally declared that they could point out some of the originals of the photographs. This specific statement created such a stir that it was brought to Allentown. At this stage Rev. J. W. Knappenberger, president of the Allentown Women's college, having heard the allegations, decided to investigate. In describing the inquiry he said:

"I sent detective Geo. L. Smith to Kutztown last Saturday to see if the rumors were true. He reports that five of the photographs were those of young women living in Kutztown vicinity. They are Miss Kate Kemp, Mrs. John Kline, Miss Jennie Kauffman, of Kutztown; Miss Lavada Feggle, of Merchantville; and Miss Maggie Weedner, of Maxatawny. Furthermore, Mr. Smith brought along two photographs, one of Miss Kemp and the other of Mrs. Kline. These photographs correspond in size, pose and in fact, every feature, with the photographs furnished by Howard C. Hillegas to illustrate the article in the Ladies' Home Journal.

"These two photographs are now in the possession of William V. Alexander, private secretary to Edward Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, and he (Mr. Alexander) is convinced that they are the pictures of the Kutztown women, and that in this respect the Journal has been deceived. I never met Mr. Hillegas, and made the inquiry simply to satisfy my own mind. I have never used the knowledge gained in any public way, and I have no reason to do anything to cause Mr. Hillegas annoyance. I am sorry that my name is connected with the affair, but I am sure that what I say is true. Detective Smith says that he can furnish one hundred witnesses who will testify to the statements he has made.

It has been rumored persistently that Mr. Hillegas proposes to enter suit against Rev. Mr. Knapperberger for slander, but the minister says he has received no intimation of such an action.

FOLLOWED HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

"Bank clerks are so often called up for directions that they sometimes fall into the habit of giving them in a hurried and mechanical manner, consequently they are frequently misunderstood," remarked the clerk of a savings institution in New York to a reporter the other day. "For instance, the usual formula when a stranger is called upon to sign his name is: 'Signhere—pen and ink at your left hand.' One morning last week a stranger entered our bank and asked me for a certificate of deposit for a considerable sum of money, which he handed over. I counted the money and found the amount to be as stated, and hurriedly said: 'Sign there, sir—pen and ink at your left hand.'

"Well, it took the stranger a long time to sign his name, but I thought nothing more of it and issued the certificate of deposit. About a week later the same man, whose face I had forgotten, reappeared and presented the certificate. He dashed off an ornate signature, which I proceeded to compare with the first signature. The two were vastly different, as the first one was apparently the labored effort of an old man.

"'I can't pay you this money, sir,' I said.

"'Why not?' asked the astonished stranger.

"'Because it is not the signature of the man to whom I issued the certificate of deposit,' I replied.

"'Well,' said the stranger, 'when I was here a week ago you told me to write my name with my left hand, and I did so, but I can't write very well that way.'

"'Then will you oblige me by writing your name with your left hand again?' I asked, as a light dawned upon me.

"'Certainly,' said the man, and after much labor he produced a facsimile of his first signature, and I apologized and paid him the money."—Washington Evening Star.

DIVORCE AND RE-MARRIAGE.

Bishop Doane of Albany, in N.Y. Times.

The Church represents three distinct shades of thought and conviction upon this very important question. First, of those who are convinced that there can be no remarriage after divorce for any cause during the life time of the other party to the marriage. Secondly, of those who so far doubt the legality that they dare not give such a marriage the sanction of the Church, and yet so far admit the possibility of the authenticity and intention of our Lord's words regarding a divorce for unfaithfulness, as to be unable positively to declare its illegality. And thirdly, of those who are so clear of the exception as divinely allowed that they think it warrants the giving of the sanction and of the sacraments of the Church in the case of this one remarriage. Three wide lines of difference, clearly drawn, strongly held, earnestly urged. I believe, however, that more and more examination and education will bring our Church to recognize and realize that only safety for the sacredness of marriage, the purity of society, the protection of the family and the sanctity of the home is to refuse the sanction of the Church to all marriages of divorced persons, guilty or innocent, for whatever cause.

In the study of this subject before I come to the crucial difficulty of text and interpretations, there are two undisputed and I think indisputable facts, namely, that during two marked and important periods of the history of the Church, the law and use about remarriage are positive and clear. One of these periods is primitive and the other is English. When Mr. Gladstone said in 1857 that divorce with remarriage was unknown in Christendom for 300 years, and when Mr. Keble wrote and proved that there was almost a concensus patrum until A. D. 314 on the absolute inviolability of marriage, they were asserting, after minute investigation, an indisputable fact. The reference in Mr. Keble's "sequel to his argument that the nuptial bond is indissoluble," began with St. Paul's strong statements and end with the forty-seven'h Apostolic Canon, including the testimony of Hermas, Justin Martyr, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian and Origen, so covering "the wheels of Christendom" according to its bounds in that age, the East, Egypt, Africa, and Rome. Quotations from the canons of Eliberis, A. D. 305 to 313, and the canon of Arles, A. D. 314, at which council two or perhaps three British bishops were present, exhibit the same principle acting in Spain and in Gaul. I shall hope to have the opportunity, in some day of larger leisure, to collect and publish these authorities. Meanwhile, because Mr. Keble's statements need no verifying, we may assume them to be true. This brings us down to a marked and momentuous period in the Christian story, which may be variously described as the time when Constantine became Christianized or when Christianity became Constantinized. Certain it is that the first departure from the old rule is to be found in the "Divine Institutions of Lacantius," tutor to Constantine's son, which contain the statement that the tie of the marriage covenant may never be undone except when it is broken by faithlessness; and again, that he is an adulterer who, except for the cause of adultery, hath dismissed his wife to marry another. And it is to be noted as marking the danger of departure from the strict rule, that within seven years after this, when Constantine promulgated his law of divorce, which was a civil and not an ecclesiastical rescript, it included four other grounds of legal divorce—murder, sorcery, the violation of graves, pandering to unchastity in others. And it is to be noted that the bishops most in favor at court at this time were those who were known as Arians or Indifferentists.

The second undisputed fact is that the Church of England, in her canons and in her customs, following the course of her bishops in the Council of Arles, from the Norman conquest, through the Reformation and down to the present day, has never recognized divorce with the right of remarriage. This was true also of the civil law of England until forty years ago. The primitive and Anglican authority, therefore, are in entire accord, and altogether on the side of the indissolubility of the marriage bond except by death. Between these two points, the primitive and the Anglican, what occurs? In the East, Erastianism, going from bad to worse, from one to four, from four to sixteen causes for divorce. And in the West, what has been called by an admirable collocation of adjectives, though sometimes misapplied, a course of consistent, "Latin and disingenuous." That is, the Roman church has in the letter of her laws upheld nobly and boldly the sanctity of marriage, but, after her manner, she has managed, by the application of the idea of marriages annulled and of Papal dispensations, to make the law elastic and inclusive by a set of prohibitions which made marriages unlawful from the first on grounds often unknown to the contracting parties, and so destroy the practical value of her catholic profession. Alas, it is the old story. Romae, omnia venalia. One says it with shame and with sorrow, because the appearance, the utterance, and in the majority of cases the practical application of the Roman Catholic law, has made divorce difficult and remarriage after it rare. But it leaves the primitive centuries and the English church for nine hundred years still as bearing the most manly and consistent testimony to this great fact. The suggestion that the condition of social morals in Continental countries is an argument against strong laws about marriage and difficulty of divorce has no such application. Because impurity is a matter of climate and race rather than of ecclesiastical relation, as is easily seen by the fact that there are no purer women in the world than the women of Roman Catholic Ireland

If it is true that prominent ministers of other religious bodies have said openly that they were tired of marrying people whom we would not marry, it means that a strong stand taken by this church will lift the standard of all religious denominations to a higher level. And the time will not be far distant when we shall have no need to discriminate between those whom we marry and those whom we admit to the sacraments, because the positive teaching of this church and its influence elsewhere will go far toward making divorce difficult and remarriage after it a thing unthought of. Meanwhile it must be insisted that our present canon takes higher ground than that which is ordinarily held, in allowing only one cause for divorce with remarriage; that we are not considering the question of legal separation, when living together as man and wife seems impossible, and that no reference can be had, in this argument or in any canon that may be passed, to persons who had contracted marriage by the express permission of the present canon.

I pass to a brief summary of the grounds on which I hold the view that by the teaching of Holy Scripture, the marriage bond is indissoluble, that separation is permitted in one case only, but that no remarriage is possible under any conditions. I speak, not with the authority of a scholar, which I have never had time to become, but of a careful student seeking only truth. The question turns, of course, upon the authenticity and meaning of our Lord's words in the nineteenth chapter of the Holy Gospel according to St. Matthew. Allowing that the words ought to stand, and that they mean what they seem to mean in the English version of the passage, the deduction from them in our present canon and in the proposed canon of the minority is based upon a series of inferences. At best they contain a negative non-prohibition, which it is proposed to turn into a positive permission. They refer only to the man putting away his wife, and are inferred to apply only to the woman. And they use the word pornein, which is, to say the least, probably not the same as moichein; the distinction between the two sins being expressed in the English as well as in the Greek by two different words. Then comes the question as to whether our Lord used these words, and when He used them, if He did, and with what intention; about which it must be remembered that in the Sermon on the Mount, as St. Matthew records it, there is no reference to remarriage. The text reads there: "Whosoever shall put away his wife, save for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery." And the words of the Greek are parektos logou porneias, which certainly mean "apart from," "leaving to one side," "not considering the cause." The sentence then would mean, "Whosoever shall put away his wife (I am not speaking of fornication, which, if it means uncleanliness before marriage, is provided for by the permission to annul the marriage, and if it means adultery, is provided for by the requirement to put the adulteress to death) causeth her to commit adultery. In the fuller statement that is contained in the nineteenth chapter of the Gospel the expression is apparently different. There is an allusion here to the possible remarriage after putting her away. "Whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery." The words in the commonly received Greek text are ei me epi porneia. It is, to say the least, doubtful if our translators render these words accurately, for ei me means, probably, "if not" or "though not" for fornication, which would make this not an exception, but an exemplification and illustration. But there is good reason to believe that the case is stronger than this. The revisers in their note say "some ancient authorities read, as in Chapted v., 23," that is to say, as in the Sermon on the Mount. So also Lachmann. And the Syriac translation, the famous Complutensian edition, and such editors of the Greek text as Griesbach, Tregelles, Tischendorf, Mill, Barton, such commentators as Grotius and Lucas Brugensis and Selden, and before them Chrysostom and Augustine, omit the ei and read me, which make synonymous and consistent our Lord's words here and in the Sermon on the Mount:

"Whosoever shall put away his wife (I am not speaking of uncleanness and unfaithfulness, which are provided for by another law annulling or putting away) and shall marry another committeth adultery." And the words, probably, be they exception or qualification, refer not to the marriage, but to the putting away; forbidding divorce, that is to say, for any but the one cause, instead of for the innumerable causes allowed by rabbinical accretions and additions to the law of Moses, but giving no permission to remarry. "Is it lawful," the Pharisees ask, "to put away for any cause?" and our Lord said, "No, only for one cause, uncleanness or unfaithfulness."

It is a most weighty addition to this whole argument that all three evangelists record the language of our Lord, as to the remarriage of the person put away or divorced, in the same sweeping terms—"Whosoever marrieth," not the woman put away, which might mean the adulteress, but "a woman," any woman, "put away," or as St. Luke has it, "a woman put away from her husband," committeth adultery. And this being true, it follows that if no man can marry any woman put away from her husband without being guilty of adultery, it must be because the marriage bond is not dissolved by divorce, because she is still the wife of the husband who put her away. The man cannot marry because he has a wife, and the woman cannot marry because she has a husband.

We must add to this the fact that the first words recorded in the nineteenth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel were spoken to Jews in answer to a particular question, and were intended plainly to limit the loose mode of the Jews of that day in enlarging and distorting the permission which Moses, not God, had granted them because of the hardness of their hearts. But when St. Mark tells the same story he records the fact that, speaking to the disciples in the house, not of the past nor to the Pharisees, nor in regard to Mosaic law, but speaking of the future, to those who were to continue His preaching, and in regard to Christian principle, He made the statement simple and unexceptionable and clear. "And he saith unto them, Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery." And when we turn back to St. Matthew's story of the effect thus produced on the disciples it is quite evident that they understood the saying to mean that no man putting away and no woman put away could marry again, for, they said, "if the case be so of the man with his wife, it is not good to marry," and Jesus said: "All men cannot receive this saying," not the saying, It is not good to marry, but the saying, It is not good to marry, but the saying, Whoso putteth away his wife committeth adultery, and whoso marrieth any woman put away committeth adultery. St. Mark and St. Luke alike omit all reference to any exception to the rule. St. Luke, prefacing the unexceptionable statement with the words, "It is easier for heaven and earth to pass than one tittle of the law to fail," turns back to another and the strongest point of all, namely, our Lord's statement of the principle of marriage as a divine institution, which St. Matthew records in full, in the same chapter of his Gospel. The question was, "Can a man put away his wife for any cause?" and our Lord's answer is unequivocal. "And he answered and said unto them, Have ye not read, that He which made them at the beginning, made them male and female, and said, for this shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh? Wherefore they are no more twain but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." This can mean but one thing, that He who instituted the sacred bond in the beginning, who made it in the very terms of its institution mystical, re-affirms the fundamental principle of it, monogamy and indissolubility, one man and one woman, one flesh; "what therfore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." The passages must be taken together. They relate and refer, all of them, to this restatement, reaffirmation, reinstitution, which underlies the natural, the Mosaic, the Christian, institution. And we can only so avoid, it seems to me, the fault and failure of the Pharisees, who, "tempting Him," here as elsewhere, tried to "entangle Jesus in his talk." He cannot contradict Himself. Somehow, any seeming contradiction must be inexplicable. And the reconciling words, by which the exception which would contravene the principle of marriage, if it were what it seems to be, may be so understood as not to break the law of God; the reconciling words are "what therefore," because they are one flesh, "what therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

I do not think that in the ordinary discussion of the Scriptural presentation of this matter attention enough is called to St. Paul's witness. We turn to him constantly about the doctrine of the resurrection, of the Holy Eucharist, and confirmation, etc., as an outside and independent witness, because he has assured us that his Gospel was not from man nor by man, but that he received it directly and immediately from our Lord Himself. It may, of course, be possible to push this too far, if we make it apply to every dogmatic utterance of the apostle, but it is plainly applicable to his two statements about Christian marriage. "And unto the married I command, yet not I, but the Lord, Let not the wife depart from he; husband; But, and if she depart, let her remain unmarried or be reconciled to her husband; and let not the husband put away his wife." (First Corinthians, vii, 10, 11.) In which he says distinctly, not I, but the Lord. And it is applicable to what he writes to the Roman Christians as asserting a well known Christian law, "Know ye not brethren (for I speak to them that know the law,) how that the law hath dominion over a man as long as he liveth? For the woman which hath an husband is bound by the law to her husband as long as he liveth; but if the husband be dead she is loosed from the law of her husband. So then, if, while her husband liveth, she be married to another man, she shall be called an adulteress; but if her husband be dead, she is free from the law; so that she is no adulteress, though she be married to another man." (Romans vii., 1-3) So that these two utterances, both unmistakable in their meaning, are not Pauline canons, but restatements and revelations to St. Paul by our Lord Himself, which had passed at that time into a well known law of the Church, to which the apostle could appeal for the truth that only death dissolves the marriage bond.

We are taught to refer in our search for truth to "Holy Scripture and ancient authors." We are told also, as to the teaching of our Church, that the fathers of it in America, and the revisers and compilers of our Book of Common Prayer, and the framers of our canon law, had no intention of "departing from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline or worship." And this marriage question touches all these three. It cannot be said that there is no consentient doctrine in the Church of England, when men like Keble and Bishop Hamilton and Isaac Williams and Dr. Bright are on the one side, and on the other side Lightfoot and Bishop Wordsworth of Lincoln and Bishop Wordsworth of Salisbury and Bishop King of Lincoln. So that one must recognize the honest and somewhat astonished attitude of John Keble, scholar and saint, when he writes: "It is notorious that very many, having no other wish than to live and die dutiful children of the Church of England, believe, nevertheless, that they see in the Holy Scripture all but a direct contradiction of a main principle of our doctrine and discipline of marriage." But about the discipline and worship of the Church of England, her canon law, and her form of service there is no room for doubt or question. Plainly in her canon law, positively in her long inheritance of traditional legislation, from Arles, from the time of the Norman conquest, at and after the Reformation, she speaks still with no uncertain voice in refusing any remarriage after any divorce. And the office for the solemnization of matrimony, hers and ours, is built at every turn and step upon its indissolubility—"so long as ye both shall live," "until death do us part." "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." So much so that to use that office for the remarriage of a divorced person, or to use it with any contemplation of a separation during the lives of those so married, would be a ludicrous, if it were not a blasphemous, contradiction in terms.

Not least of all the reasons which make for the value of the principle that divorce does not carry with it the right of remarriage, is the great thought of the duty and possibility of reconciliation after repentance. That is a door that ought never to be closed. Even the gravest offence, expiated by bitter remorse, ought to be kept within the reach of forgiveness and restoration. The erring husband or the sinful wife, separated from one or the other, ought not to have the barrier of another wife or another husband taken, between them and the possibility of pardon and the renewal of rights and privileges forfeited, perhaps in some moment of unresisting temptation, for which years of misery have made atonement.

I have stated the case in favor of the proposed canon forbidding any minister of our Church to solemnize the marriage of either party to a divorce during the life time of the other party, if the divorce be granted for any cause arising after marriage. I am not called upon to make argument or plea for the other side, which has so many able supporters, but I am bound to recognize that there is another side—those whom Mr. Keble describes as wishing "to live and die dutiful children of the Church of England, who believe, nevertheless, that they see in the Holy Scripture all but a direct contradiction of the principle of her doctrine and discipline of marriage, namely, that marriage once really contracted, is indissoluble by man." They include in our own day the names of most learned and holy men. There has always been a strong array of students of Holy Scripture and canon law who hold to the Divine authority of the one exception which allows remarriage; and the testimony of the Eastern Church since Constantine has been as distinct in this direction and in wide departures from it as has been that of the Western Church in the other direction. How should this state of things affect our canon law? Plainly, it seems to me, it ought to hinder us from presuming to declare the illegality of this one marriage by affixing to it any ecclesiastical penalty other than (if it be called a penalty) the refusal to give it the sanction of the Church's benediction. The form which this canon takes purposely avoids declaring such a marriage either legal or illegal. It is in no sense a canon of discipline for the lay people. That matter may be dealt with in other ways, and must be dealt with elsewhere, either by such a suggestion as was made in the amendment proposed to the canon in the House of Bishops, excepting the innocent party to a divorce suit, asked and obtained for adultery, from the prohibition to admit to the sacrament persons remarried after divorce; or, there may be some wiser and better way to accomplish it. The canon for which I am pleading leaves this question untouched. It is not, and does not pretend to be, a canon on divorce or on remarriage. At the same time I am free to confess that no canonical enactment would be complete, and no canonical action would fully represent the actual historic attitude of the Church toward this question, which does not somehow recognize the claim of conscience and of scholarship about that most difficult of all things to define, the innocent party in a divorce suit for adultery. Say what you will about the danger that conscience in this case means often the self-will of passion; think what you will about the clearness of Scriptural principle; it is true that scholars and saints, in all the later ages, and in the two great divisions of the Church, Eastern and Western, have been divided and uncertain about this one point. And something that will recognize this, something that will at least exclude from Christian consideration any cause for tolerated divorce but the one, must be done. I am only concerned to say that the appeal to the Church on the ground that she is the ecclesia docens to decide this question, to teach the truth positively, peremptorily, and without a qualification, is asking this American branch of the Church to do what she has no warrant to do, what no General Council of the Church has finally settled, and what no uniform consent of her members during these nineteen centuries has been able to accomplish. Her mission, therefore, is to teach what she can most surely find established by the strongest warrant of authority; and if I can read rightly the collected teachings of the centuries, it must be this: That any remarriage after divorce is so far doubtful that she cannot give it the sanction of allowing her clergy to solemnize it; that the rightful remarriage of the man whose wife is an adulteress is so far possible that she dare not refuse to admit this person, remarried, to the sacraments. The end of the question is not yet. Considering the cardinal and critical consequence of that with which it deals, namely, the primeval and fundamental institution, implied in creation, instituted in the earliest moment of man's being, and certified and sanctified by the teachings of our Lord—considering its relation to all that most concerns the stability of the family of society, of the home, of the state—considering the chaos of confusion, of uncertainty, of levity, of contempt for the sacredness of this holy estate, of divergence in civil laws, of resort to fictions and falsehoods of residence—considering the influence and power of a declaration in her canon law by this Church, which shall conform to it the constantly increasing power of the teaching of her Book of Common Prayer—it must be recognized as a burning question in theology, in morals, in discipline. And it is imperative that all should make such study of the facts as they may be able to make, and, above all, to pray God to give them wisdom and courage, when the time for decision shall come, to think and to do the thing which is right.

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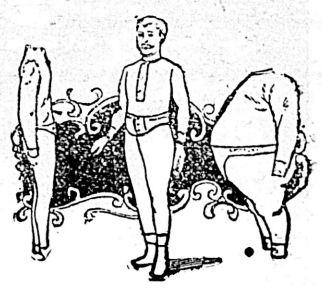

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NEWFOUNDLAND PORT.

The Island is the Best Place in the World for Ripening the Wine.

The St. John correspondence of the Montreal Gazette says:

It will be a surprise to most of your readers to learn that Newfoundland port wine is the best in the world. True, indeed, we do not grow the grape in this land of fog and codfish; but we do what is almost as important—we take the wine in its crude and imperfect condition and ripen and mellow it, removing its imperfections and developing its virtues, until it becomes a drink comparable to the nectar of the immortal gods. In other words, we complete nature's process, and from the comparatively raw material, by a process of evolution, we produce the wine which "gladdens the heart of man." I shall endeavor to explain the evolution of Newfoundland port wine.

For almost two centuries Portugal has been one of our best customers for our grand staple, dried codfish. The vessels carrying fish, in making up return cargoes, brought, among other things, port wine. For a long time the importation of this article were small, as it was merely brought for local consumption. By and bye the discovery was made that the wine from Oporto, after remaining some time here, improved in quality and possessed properties which in its original condition were unknown. This transformation was by some attributed to the voyage, and by others to the climate, or to both. Larger importations followed, and the practice of storing it in cellars for years was adopted. Its fame spread, and a demand for it sprung up in England, whence it was exported to European countries and the colonies. Increasing quantities were also sent from here to the United States, where the initiated learned to appreciate its good qualities. A select number of Canadians with cultivated tastes also became good customers.

Ten years are required for ripening the best wine, but some of it is used after a shorter term of imprisonment. How the process secures the end in view no one knows, but the result is wonderful. The climate here seems to possess the exact temperature suited to the ripening of the wine, being neither too cold nor too hot. I am told it cannot be done in Canada, where it is much colder in winter and hotter in summer; and there port will not ripen, so that nature has secured for us a monopoly of the business. The damp climate of England has not the same effect, and the wine stored there has not the fine qualities of the Newfoundland port. The reality of the change effected is shown in the fact that a 30 gallon cask of wine stored here at the end of ten years contains only 26 gallons. Four gallons of its crudities and impurities have evaporated or been removed in some way, leaving only the pure, unadulterated juice of the grape in its mildness and potency.

I have often watched the effects of a glass or two of Newfoundland port on a stranger who was introduced to it for the first time, and told that this fluid was an indigenous product. A look of startled surprise would pass over his face at the first sip; a gracious smile would follow. He had probably come with the most contemptuous opinion of the land of dogs, fogs and codfish; but after being dined and wined with the port referred to, his views quite changed, and he has gone away saying "that this was a country having a great future before it." In fact, this wine ripening and exporting business may fairly be set down as one of the most valuable assets of the colony.

CHANCE REMARKS.

Strange Experiences of Men Who Do Business on the Credit System.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"A credit man has many strange experiences," said a gentleman who formerly occupied the position with a large jobbing house. "Chance will play into his hands in all sorts of curious ways, and often he will feel as if Providence had directly interposed to save him from the swindler. I remember a remarkable incident that occurred the first year I was in business. We had a customer in a good-sized interior town who had been trading with us for a long time, and enjoyed the entire confidence of the house. One day in May he paid us a visit and placed a very large order, going, in fact, to the extreme limit of his credit. He explained its unusual size by saying that he was about to enlarge his establishment, that he had allowed his stock to run down preparatory to making a big splurge to wipe out a rival establishment, and, in short, told us such a plausible story that I at once approved the account.

"That afternoon a young man from a furnishing store dropped in and asked whether Capt. ——, mentioning the merchant's name, had left the city. 'I am sorry,' he remarked, when he learned that he had gone. 'The Capt. placed an order with us for a couple of suits of extra heavy underwear, and was anxious to have them delivered next week. I wanted to tell him that we'd have to send North for the goods,' he added, 'and they may be delayed.' That incident set me thinking. There might be a thousand perfectly natural and innocent explanations of the order, yet it certainly carried the inference that our friend was contemplating an early trip to a cooler climate, and—well, I had a strong premonition, or whatever you chose to call it, that something wrong lurked in the background.

"The more I thought about it the more uneasy I became. It seemed absurd to turn down an old friend and lose a handsome sale simply because he ordered some heavy underwear, and I knew I was risking severe censure, if not my situation as well; but before night I countermanded his purchases and notified him by wire that we had decided to trim our credit lines for the summer, and were sorry that we could not oblige him. He sent back a furious letter and placed his order with an opposition firm, who accepted him gladly.

"My bosses looked pretty black when they heard the story, but they changed their expression early in June, when the worthy captain suddenly disappeared, after turning everything he had into cash. Just as I had anticipated, he headed for a cooler climate. When last heard from he was rusticating in Manitoba.

LIST OF CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

BRITISH COLUMBIA--Six Members.

Constituency.	Con.	Lib.	Ind.	Former member.	Maj.
Burrard	Garden	J. R. Maxwell		Maxwell, Lib.	298
New Westminster	E. Dewdney	A. Morrison	W. MacClain	Morrison, Lib.	298
Vancouver	C. Phillipps-Wolley	W. Sloane	R. Smith	McInnes, Lib.	197
Victoria	T. Earle E. G. Prior	R. L. Drury Geo. Riley		Earle, Con. Prior, Con.	216 195
Yale and Cariboo	A. H. MacNeill	W. A. Galliher	C. Foley	Bostock, Lib.	345

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES---Four Members.

Alberta	R. B. Bennett	F. Oliver (Ind.)		Oliver, Lib.	784
Assiniboia, E.	Lake	J. M. Douglas		Douglas, Patron	1054
Assiniboia, W.	N. Davin	W. Scott		Davin, Con.	1
Saskatchewan	Dr. Spence	T. O. Davis		Davis, Lib.	184

MANITOBA---Seven Members.

Brandon	H. J. Macdonald	C. Sifton		Sifton, Lib.	Acc.
Lisgar		A. E. Winkler	R. L. Richardson	Richardson, Ind.-Lib.	54
Macdonald	N. Boyd	J. G. Rutherford		Rutherford, Lib.	536
Marquette	Dr. Roche	W. T. Thompson		Roche, Con.	67
Provencher	A. C. Larivière	S. A. D. Bertrand		LaRivière, Con.	666
Selkirk	J. H. Haslam	W. F. McCreary		Macdonell, Lib.	1
Winnipeg				Puttee, Ind.	7

ONTARIO---Ninety-two Members.

Addington	J. W. Bell	W. A. Marlin		Bell, Con.	87
Algoma	W. H. Plummer	A. E. Dyment		Dyment, Lib.	1827
Bothwell	Jas. Clancy	D. A. Gordon		Clancy, Con.	59
Brant, S.	R. Henry	C. B. Heyd		Heyd, Lib.	381
Brockville	J. Culbert	D. Derbyshire		Comstock, Lib.	208
Bruce, E.	H. Cargill	John Coumans		Cargill, Con.	197
Bruce, N.	A. McNeill	J. E. Campbell		McNeill, Con.	31
Bruce, W.	J. Gentles	John Tolmie		Tolmie, Ind.	488
Cardwell	R. Johnson		W. Stubbs	Stubbs, Ind	384
Carleton				Hodgins, Con.	269
Cornwall and Stormont	R. A. Pringle	A. F. Mulhern		Sheti nger, Lib.	592
Dundas	A. Broder	A. Johnson		Broder, Con.	62
Durham, E.	H. A. Ward	L. B. Powers		Craig, Con.	169
Durham, W.	C. J. Thornton	R. Beith		Beith, Lib.	52
Elgin, E.	A. B. Ingram	J. H. Wilson		Ingram, Con.	158
Elgin, W.		A. D. McGugan		Casey, Lib.	726
Essex, N.	S. R. White	R. F. Sutherland		McGregor, Lib.	473
Essex, S.	Lewis Wigle	M. K. Cowan		Cowan, Lib.	182
Frontenac	H. Calvin	W. W. Sands	D. D. Rogers	Rogers, Ind.	Acc.
Glengarry	R. R. McLennan	J. T. Schell		Macdonnan, Con.	734
Grenville, S.	D. Reid	J. Carruthers		Reid, Con.	104
Grey, E.	T. E. Sproule	C. W. Hartman		Sproule, Con.	521
Grey, N.	Chas. Gordon	E. H. Horsey		Paterson, Lib.	424
Grey, S.	Richardson	G. Landkeen		Landerkin, Lib.	66
Haldimand and Monck	W. H. Montague	A. T. Thompson		Montague, Con.	713
Halton	D. Henderson	S. McKinnon		Henderson, Con.	84
Hamilton	S. Barker F. C. Bruce W. B. Northrup	A. T. Wood J. V. Teezel J. M. Hurley		Macpherson, Lib. Wood, Lib. Hurley, Lib.	64 251 223
Hastings, E.	A. W. Carscallan	S. Harcourt		Carscallen, Con.	743
Hastings, N.	H. Corby	S. J. Young		Corby, Con.	245
Hastings, W.	E. L. Dickinson	P. Macdonald		Macdonald, Lib.	159
Huron, E.		J. McMillan		McMillan, Lib.	305
Huron, S.	R. McLean	R. Holmes		Holmes, Lib.	140
Huron, W.	T. A. Smith	G. Stephens		Campbell, Lib.	157
Kent	D. M. McIntyre	B. M. Britton		Britton, Lib.	152
Kingston	Oliver Simmons	J. Fraser		Fraser, Lib.	40
Lambton, E.	W. J. Hanna	T. J. Johnston		Johnston, Lib.	996
Lambton, W.	B. Rosamond	T. B. Caldwell		Rosamond, Con.	276
Lanark, S.	—. Haggart Dr. Preston			Haggart, Con.	375
Leeds and Grenville, N.	J. G. Haggart	F. T. Frost		Frost, Lib.	9
Leeds S.	J. R. Lavelle	W. A. Lewis		Taylor, Con.	488
Lennox	G. Taylor	R. A. Leonard		Wilson, Con.	149
Lincoln and Niagara	C. Wilson	W. Gibson	R. Rhoadhouse	Gibson, Lib.	422
London	E. A. Lancaster	—. Hyman		Beattie, Con.	41
Middlesex, E.	Thos. Beattie	J. Gibson		Gilmour, Con.	441
Middlesex, N.	Jas. Glanour	V. Ratz		Ratz, Lib.	62
Middlesex, S.	John Sherritt	M. McGugan		McGugan, Lib.	740
Middlesex, W.	J. C. Judd	W. S. Calvert		Calvert, Lib.	341
Muskoka and Parry Sound	R. C. Dunlop	R. J. Watson		McCormick, Con.	278
Nipissing	G. McCormick	C. A. McCool		Klock, Con.	964
Norfolk, N.	J. B. Klock	J. Charlton		Charlton, Lib.	544
Norfolk, S.		T. R. Atkinson		Tisdale, Con.	273
Northumberland, W.	D. Tisdale	J. R. McColl		Guillet, Con.	70
Northumberland, E.	Geo. Guillet	Rev. R. Bendicke		Cochrane, Con.	397
Ontario, N.	E. Cothrane	D. Graham		Graham, Lib.	17
Ontario, S.	A. McLeod McLean	W. Ross		Burnett, Lib.	144
Ontario, W.	W. Smith Frank Roche	I. J. Gould		Gould, Lib.	Acc.
Ottawa	T. Burkett D. Champagne	R. Stewart N. A. Belcourt		Belcourt, Lib. Hutchison, Lib.	191 476
Oxford, N.	J. W. Wallace	Jas. Sutherland		Sutherland, Lib.	1891
Oxford, S.		Sir R. Cartwright		Cartwright, Lib.	750
Peel	R. Blain	Jas. Featherston		Featherston, Lib.	466
Perth, N.	A. F. McLaren	G. Goetz		McLaren, Con.	46
Perth, S.	Wm. Pridham	D. K. Erb		Erb, Lib.	218
Peterboro', E.		Lang		Lang, Lib.	615
Peterboro', W.	Jas. Kendry	J. H. McClellan		Kendry, Con.	319
Prescott	D. Sexsmith	J. Cloran		Proulx, Lib.	358
Prince Edward	Geo. O. Alcorn	W. V. Pettet		Pettet, Ind.	221
Renfrew, N.	Peter White	T. Mackie		Mackie, Lib.	63
Renfrew, S.	John Ferguson	A. W. Wright		Ferguson, Con.	422
Russell	Geo. H. Perley	W. C. Edwards		Edwards, Lib.	1603
Simcoe, E.	W. H. Bennett	G. Chew		Bennett, Con.	125
Simcoe, N.	C. Cameron		L. McCarthy	McCarthy, Ind.	185
Simcoe, S.	H. Lennox	Jos. Whiteside		Tarbutt (deceased), Con.	496
Toronto, C.	W. R. Brock	J. Flett	Dr. Hargrave	Bertram (deceased), Lib.	250
Toronto, E.	A. E. Kemp	Geo. Anderson		Robertson, Con.	1616
Toronto, W.	E. F. Clarke E. B. Osler	Wm. Burns J. D. Allan	Hugh Stevenson	Clarke, Con. Osler, Con.	636 413
Victoria, N.	S. Hughes	J. McKay		Hughes, Con.	251
Victoria, S.	A. Vroman	G. McHugh		McHugh, Lib.	62
Waterloo, N.	J. E. Seagram	—. Bitzer		Seagram, Con.	309
Waterloo, S.	G. A. Clare	P. E. Shantz		Livingston, Lib.	89
Welland	W. McCleary	W. M. German		McCleary, Con.	169
Wellington, C.	J. McGowan	A. Semple		Semple, Lib.	621
Wellington, N.	G. Tolton	J. S. McMullen		McMullen, Lib.	162
Wellington, S.	C. Kloepfer	H. Guthrie		Kloepfer, Con.	138
Wentworth and N. Brant	S. Jones	W. Paterson		Somerville, Lib.	1121
Wentworth, S.	E. D. Smith	W. O. Sealey		Bain, Lib.	187
York, E.	W. F. Maclean	N. W. Rowell		Maclean, Con.	3
York, N.	J. Curry	W. Mulock		Mulock, Lib.	676
York, W.	N. C. Wallace	A. Campbell		Wallace, Con.	4068

QUEBEC---Sixty-Five Members.

Argenteuil	W. J. Simpson	T. Christie		Christie, Lib.	75
Bagot	Fallon	J. E. Marcil		Marcil, Lib.	47
Beauce	J. G. H. Bergeron	J. Godbout		Godbout, Lib.	427
Beauharnois	Emile Gelley			Bergeron, Con.	48
Bellechasse	J. A. Renaud	O. T. Talbot		Talbot, Lib.	310
Berthier	E. Belanger	J. E. Archambault		J. E. Archbault, Lib.	Acc.
Bonaventure	F. K. England			Guite, Lib.	792
Brome	Damase Parizeau	Hons. S. A. Fisher		Fisher, Lib.	333
Chambly and Vercheres	F. A. Marcotte	Victor Geoffrion		Geoffrion, Lib.	Acc.
Champlain	Simon Cimon	Rousseau		Marcotte, Con.	376
Cherlevoix	A. McCormick	Charles Angers		Angers, Lib.	130
Chateauguay	J. B. Girard	J. P. Brown		Brown, Lib.	700
Chicoutimi-Saguenay	R. H. Pope	P. V. Savard		Savard, Lib.	1086
Compton	J. R. Morin F. Rouleau (L. Con.)			Pope, Con.	463
Dorchester	L. P. Tousignant	Georges Demers		Morin, Con.	330
Drummond and Arthabasca		J. Lavergne		Lavergne, Lib.	1648
Gaspe	Dr. Lachapelle	Rodolphe Lemieux		Lemieux, Lib.	42
Hochelaga	R. N. Walsh	J. A. C. Madore		Madore, Lib.	506
Huntingdon	F. D. Monk	W. E. MacLaren		Scriver, Lib.	719
Jacques Cartier		J. Decarie, jr.		Monk, Con.	113
Joliette	L. Taschereau	C. Bazinette		Bazinet, Lib.	316
Kamouraska		H. G. Carroll		Carroll, Lib.	11
Labelle	S. R. Poulin	H. Bourassa		Bourassa, Lib.	469
Laprairie and Napierville	Maximilian Coupal	A. D. Cameron		Monet, Lib.	276
L'Assomption	H. Ethier	D. Monet		Gauthier, Lib.	149
Laval	F. Leonard	C. Laurier		Fortin, Lib.	92
Levis		T. Fortin		Demers, Lib.	Acc.
L'Islet	J. E. Caron	S. Demers		Dechene, Lib.	6
Lotbiniere		A. M. Dechene		Fordier, Lib.	170
Maisonneuve	A. Ouimet	E. Fortier		Prefontaine, Lib.	1570
Maskinonge		R. Prefontaine		Legris, Lib.	290
Megantic	L. Frechette	J. H. Legris		Turcot, Lib.	654
Missisquoi	Dr. Comeau	Georges Turcot		Melgs, Lib.	216
Montcalm	L. E. Dugas	D. B. Meigs		Dugas, Con.	295
Montmagny	A. Bernier			Martineau, Lib.	550
Montmorency	T. C. Casgrain	P. G. Martineau		Casgrain, Con.	50
Montreal—St. Anne's	M. Quinn	F. Corriveau		Quinn, Con.	119
St. Antoine	Dr. Roddick	D. Gallery		Roddick, Con.	173
St. James	T. Pagnuelo	R. Maskay		Desmarais, Lib.	1369
St. Lawrence	H. A. Ekers			Penny, Lib.	717
St. Mary's	Lesperance	R. Bickerdike		Dupre, Lib.	1400
Nicolet	G. H. Brabazon	Hon. J. I. Tarte	F. Roberge	Leduc, Lib.	247
Pontiac	Dr. Larne			Poupore, Con.	639
Portneuf	J. Chateauvert	T. Murray		Joly de Lotbiniere, Lib.	56
Quebec Centre	J. E. Chapleau	C. Deguise		Malouin, Lib.	Acc.
Quebec East	P. J. Kirwin	A. Malouin		Laurier, Lib.	2191
Quebec West		Sir W. Laurier		Dobell, Lib.	231
Quebec County	J. B. Vanasse	Hon. R. R. Dobell		Fitzpatrick, Lib.	924
Richelieu	Crepeau	Hon. C. Fitzpatrick		Bruneau, Lib.	134
Richmond and Wolfe	Louis Tache	A. A. Bruneau		Stenson, Lib.	2 8
Rimouski		E. W. Tobin		Ross, Lib.	Acc.
Rouville		J. A. Ross		Brodeur, Lib.	970
St. Hyacinthe	B. A. Nadeau	L. P. Brodeur		Bernier, Lib.	Acc.
St. John's and Iberville	A. C. Savage	Hon. M. E. Bernier		Tarte, Lib.	Acc.
Shefford	J. McIntosh	Phil. Demers		Parmelee, Lib.	465
Sherbrooke	A. Bissonette	C. H. Parmelee		McIntosh, Con.	98
Soulanges	A. H. Moore	G. A. Lebaron		Bourbonnais, Lib.	193
Stanstead		A. Bourbonnais		Moore, Con.	435
Temiscouata	L. A. Chauvin			Gauvreau, Lib.	Acc.
Terrebonne	Panneton Sir. A. P. Caron	C. A. Gauvreau		Chauvin, Con.	123
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	Jos. Girouard	B. Duval		Caron, Con.	269
Two Mountains		A. C. Ethier		Ethier, Lib.	17
Vaudreuil	J. M. McDougall	H. S. Harwood		Harwood, Lib.	495
Wright		L. N. Champagne		Champagne, Lib.	775
Yamaska	F. Vanasse	Dr. Mignault		Mignault, Lib.	18

NOVA SCOTIA---Twenty Members.

Annapolis	J. B. Mills	—. Wade		Mills, Con.	197
Antigonish	—. Girouard	—. McIsaac		McIsaac, Con.	117
Cape Breton	Sir C. Tupper H. McDougall	Dr. Kendall A. Johnson		Tupper, Con. McDougall, Con.	817 617
Colchester	S. E. Gourley	F. McClure		McClure, Lib.	6
Cumberland	C. H. Cahan	H. J. Logan		Logan, Lib.	155
Digby	Dr. Johns	A. J. S. Copp		Copp, Lib.	45
Guysboro	—. Gregory	D. C. Fraser		Fraser, Lib.	78
Halifax	R. L. Borden T. E. Kenney	W. Roche W. B. Wallace		Borden, Con. Russell, Lib.	688 381
Hants	A. Putnam	B. Russell		Haley, Lib.	35
Inverness	Dr. Cameron	—. McLennan		McLennan, Lib.	144
King's	B. Webster	F. W. Borden		Borden, Lib.	471
Lunenburg	—. Kaulbach	A. Maclean		Kaulbach, Con.	85
Pictou	C. H. Tupper A. C. Bell	W. S. Fielding		Tupper, Con. Bell, Con.	228 154
Richmond	—. Gillies			Gillies, Con.	22
Shelburne and Queen's	J. J. Ritchie	W. S. Fielding		Fielding, Lib.	Acc.
Yarmouth		—. Conboy		Flint, Lib.	18
Victoria	D. McCaskill	Hon. H. Ross		Bethune, Con.	172

NEW BRUNSWICK---Fourteen Members.

Constituency.	Con.	Lib.	Ind.	Former member.	Maj.
Albert	—. Weldon	W. J. Lewis		Lewis, Ind.	242
Carleton	F. Hale	Carvell		Hale, Con.	406
Charlotte	G. W. Ganong	R. E. Armstrong		Ganong, Con.	472
Gloucester	—. Blanchard	—. Tourgeon		Blanchard, Con.	807
Kent	G. V. McInerney	O. J. Leblanc		McInerney, Con.	527
King's	G. W. Fowler	J. Domville		Domville, Lib.	515
Northumberland	Jas. Robinson			Robinson, Con.	507
Restigouche	J. McAlister	—. Reid		McAlister, Con.	44
St. John City	G. E. Foster	Blair		Ellis, Lib.	722
St. John City and County	A. A. Stockton	Tucker		Tucker, Lib.	191
Sunbury and Queen's	R. D. Wilmott			Blair, Lib.	624
Westmoreland	H. A. Powell	Emmerson		Powell, Con.	15
Victoria	Richards	J. Costigan		Costigan, Lib.	546
York	Rev. J. McLeod (pro.)	A. Gibson		Foster, Con.	1542

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND---Five Members.

King's	A. C. Macdonald	J. J. Hughes		Macdonald, Con.	15
Prince, E.	A. A. Lefurgy	J. H. Bell		Bell, Lib.	45
Prince, W.	E. Hackett	B. D. McLellan		McLellan, Lib.	316
Queen's, E.	Martin	D. McKinnon		Martin, Con.	354
Queen's, W.	—. Stewart	Sir L. H. Davies		Davies, Lib.	334

PHOTOGRAPHER SCARED.

A Skull of Crossbones Appeared in the Negative to the Terror of the Operator.

A professional photographer tells a tale of a practical joke.

One day a young man came to sit for his likeness. To the ordinary eye he looked like any other young man. A couple of plates were exposed, and then the assistant, who was operating, went to the dark room to develop the negatives.

He was gone much longer than usual, and was heard berating the junior assistant pretty soundly for playing pranks with the apparatus. When he returned to the studio he asked for another sitting, and apologized for having before used spoiled plates.

This time when he went away to develop he was heard to utter a single scream, but he reappeared and said there was a peculiar effect in the negative which he couldn't account for, and would the sitter oblige him again.

Once more he went to develop; then the bell rang violently for the master, and the two held a long confabulation in the dark room together. This time the master tried his hand and went away to develop. It was not long before he returned and said he was sorry not to be able to get a satisfactory likeness, but a skull and crossbones appeared defined on the young man's forehead.

"Rubbish!" said the sitter, "my forehead's all right. Can you see anything the matter with my forehead?" and he peered into a mirror as he spoke.

"No, there's nothing that I can see," answered the photographer. "But I should be obliged if you will please go away and not come here again; this sort of thing is just a wee bit creepy."

Upon this there was a dreadful scene; but the upshot was that the young man had to go, and up to the present has not returned.

The explanation of the matter is that the young man was a bit of a scientist, and had been playing a joke on the photographer. Bisulphate of quinine is a chemical which is white in the naked eye, but seen black by the camera. Anything that is painted on the skin, therefore, with the chemical will be ordinarily invisible, but will come out prominently in a photograph.

TOO MUCH WINE.

It Is So Plentiful This Year That the Bottom Has Fallen Out of the Market.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The wine growers of the south of France are rending the air with their lamentations. They avow that ruin stares them in the face. A farthing a pint is the price fetched by this year's vintage, and with wine at a farthing a pint it cannot be grown at a profit by a long way. Needless to say, it is not well known Burgundies and Bourdeaux that are thus to be purchased dirt cheap, but the wines of the less famous strains, produced in the Herault, the Aude, and the Gard. Something like half of all the wine grown in France comes from these three departments, and, without this abundant and always inexpensive supply, the wine merchants of all countries would be hard put to it to offer their customers the "Beaunes," and the more or less passable clarets, which they retail, with the aid of pompous labels, at prices which cannot be unremunerative even when announced as "popular."

The present slump in the wine market is probably unprecedented. Prices are 75 per cent. lower than those of a year ago. Last season the wine growers disposed of their crop at 20f. the hectoliter; they are now getting 5f. or 6f., at the outside, and there are cases in which the hectoliter has fetched only 2f., at which rate a bottle of wine would come to less than a farthing. The causes of this state of things are none too clear. There is perhaps more wine on the market than is required to meet the demand, but the glut is not so great as has been made out. According to the most trustworthy calculations, this year's vintage will not be more than 20 per cent. heavier than that of last year. Moreover, it is expected to prove in the main of superior quality. In fact, there is no obvious justification for the extraordinary fall in prices, and the crisis is due in some measure to mere panic. This panic has been brought about in part by the dearth of casks. There is such a lack of casks that in some districts the receptacle is as valuable as the contents, so that if you have two casks, you can get one of them filled by giving the other empty to the grower. There is a similar scarcity of vats, tuns, and all other receptacles. The majority of the growers are not in a position to store their wine, except in years in which the yield is only moderate. If the crop promises to be heavy, they foresee that they will be at a loss how to stock it, and they are in a hurry to sell before the vintage. This is what has happened this season, but on such a scale as to cause a panic.

During the present century 400 lives, $125,000,000, and 200 ships have been lost in fruitless attempts to find the North Pole.

New Suits for School Very Cheap

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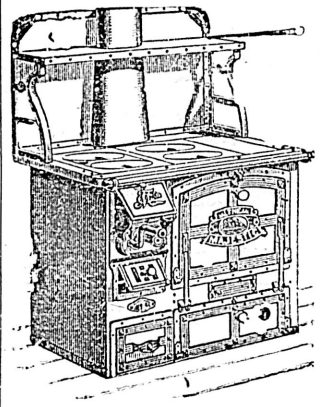

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We have the Stoves you will require.
We have the largest stock of Air Tight Heaters.
We have the best styles.
We have the cheapest prices.
We have a new line of Coal Heaters.
We attend to all orders promptly.

Geo. Powell & Co.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Gov't St.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY

TIME TABLE No. 39.

In Effect Saturday October 13, 1900.

NORTHBOUND.	Daily. A.M.	Sat. P.M.	Sun
Leave Victoria	9.00	3.10	
Leave Shawnigan Lake	10.15	4.25	
Leave Duncans	10.56	5.03	
Leave Chemainus	11.27	5.33	
Leave Ladysmith	11.47	5.53	
	P.M.		
Leave Nanaimo	12.45	6.45	
Arrive Wellington	1.00	7.00	

EXCURSION TICKETS

On sale to and from all points good Saturday and Sunday. For rates and all information apply at Company's Offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 $2,920,000
RESERVE ..... £100,000 $ 486,000

HEAD OFFICE 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.
IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada.
IN THE UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Bank of Nov Scotia, Boston.
IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia.
IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.
IN SOUTH AFRICA—Standard Bank of South Africa.
IN CHINA AND JAPAN—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

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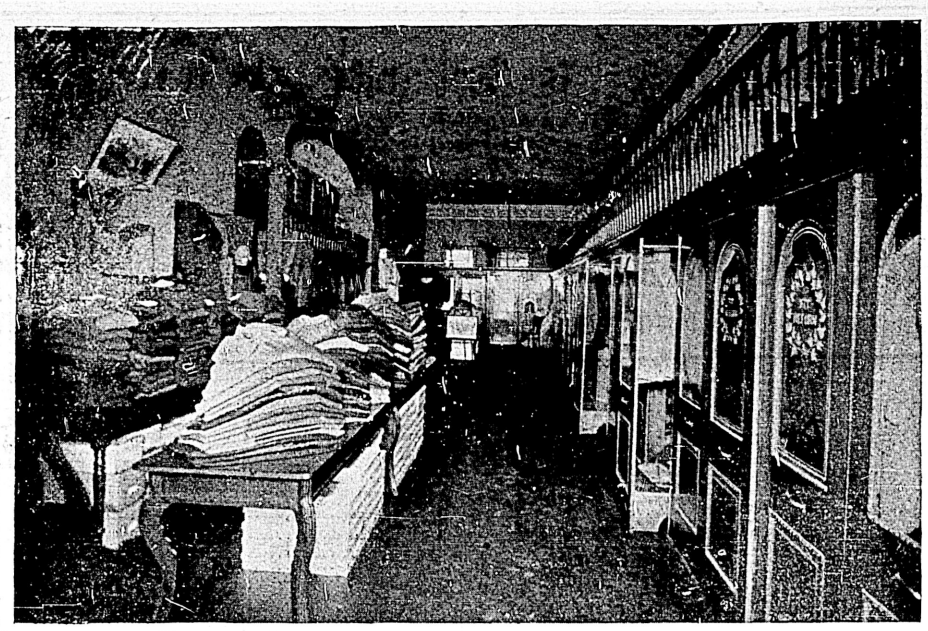
GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.



The Fit-Reform Wardrobe, Allen & Co., Props.

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe is now a household word, not only in Victoria, but in many parts of the province of British Columbia. The manager, A. E. Allen, is a thorough believer in printers' ink, and is one of the most persistent and successful advertisers in the city. He knows exactly what to say and says it in such a manner that it is certain to attract attention.

To-day there is no other similar house so well advertised as is the Fit-Reform Wardrobe. There no doubt are many who have not yet paid a visit to the Allen company's establishment, and therefore a brief description of the place will prove interesting.

First, the store occupies a central position on the east side of Government street, midway between Yates and Fort streets, directly opposite the Bank of Montreal building. While there are heaps of ready to wear clothing to be seen on tables, shelves and elsewhere, all of excellent quality, and the very best fabrics, there is a uniqueness about the general fittings of the establishment which is really attractive, and which has to be seen to be appreciated. There are contrivances in the shape of sliding wardrobes in which are suspended suits of every description. This wardrobes slide out from and into a partition, and are beautifully fixed with lettered glass, so that the goods are kept in such a manner as prevents the dust settling on them. They are brought out and exhibited to the intending purchaser, who is thus enabled to select the goods desired in the shortest possible time. But it is in the quality of the goooods offered as well as the style and make-up to which Mr. Allen desires particularly to draw attention. Here are to be found suits made up and at such prices as cannot fail in satisfying everyone. The goods are all tailor made and of the very best material and sold at prices which are simply astonishing. The ordinary $30 suit can be had at the Fit-Reform Wardrobe at $15, and so on upwards, $40, $50 and $60 suits being obtainable for just one-half the figures. Here can be purchased a very fashionable suit, made in the very best style, and in every way worth double the money, at prices ranging from $10 to $30. A $30 overcoat can be had for $15, a $40 silk lined beaver or melton at $20. Visitors to this city rarely leave without giving the Fit-Reform a call. Here they can be suited as to the quality of goods, fit and style, in a few minutes, and, as already stated, at prices which simply astonish even close buyers. No one visiting Victoria from a distance should not leave without giving the Fit-Reform a call, making an examination of the goods comparing prices and quality, and they will be pleased with their visit and purchases. Mr. Allen and his staff are willing at all times to show their goods, and he makes it a principle that those who are not satisfied with their purchases can have their money refunded. This is his policy and has been ever since he opened in Victoria, and he has yet to come across the first one who has taken advantage of his offer. This of itself speaks volumes, and attests the fact that Mr. Allen's representations are all reliable and accounts for the large trade the Fit-Reform is now doing. There are hundreds of business men in the city who have purchased suit after suit at the Fit-Reform, and are warm in their praise of the manner in which they have been treated and the lasting qualities of the goods they purchased.

At the present time Allen & Co.'s stock is a very heavy one, so that every one, every taste, and every purse can be suited.

MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK.

Col. Prior and Mr. Thos. Earle the Liberal-Conservative candidates for Victoria, will hold meetings in the following places during this week

A. O. U. W. HALL..... ..OCT. 29.

FOUL BAY SCHOOL HOUSE .. ..OCT. 30.

CEDAR HILL, TEMPERANCE HALL ....OCT. 31.

JOHNS BROS.' HALL ....NOV. 2.
CRAIGFLOWER ROAD .. NOV. 3.

CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Written Without an Alphabet and Has no Sound Significance When Spoken.

A language without an alphabet sounds sufficiently curious, especially when it is added that it is a written language and the medium of communication throughout that enormous expanse of territory, the Chinese Empire. Not only has the Chinese language no alphabet, but it is actually true that in its purest form, though it could, literally speaking, be read aloud, the sounds would have absolutely no significance whatever to a listener.

To the reader, of course, the written or printed page would convey all that the author wished it to. But in order to convey its meaning, say to a blind person, the reader would be compelled to find his own words, chosen from the spoken Chinese language. And his "translation" would be much more roundabout and lengthy than the written version.

Some idea of this singular fact may be gathered from the estimate that the fable of "The Fox and the Grapes,' which can be told in 130 English words, could be narrated in 85 Chinese written characters. To tell the story in spoken Chinese would require 163 words.

Written Chinese is practically uniform throughout the empire, and has hardly altered during the entire course of the Chinese history. The spoken language, on the other hand, is constantly changing, and prevails in several dialects, some of which are quite unintelligible to Chinese from the different provinces.

But even the purest form of spoken Chinese is almost incomprehensible to a foreigner, except by the most arduous study, and after years of application the European continues to make the most ludicrous blunders. The reason for this is that the Chinese tongue has but 500 to 1,000 elementary words, which form the base of their language—as the alphabet does of ours. In pronounce them in different "tones," each "tone" giving an entirely altered meaning.

In some parts of the empire as many as eight "tones" are in use, giving eight significations to words whose actual pronounciation is otherwise the same. No wonder the European ear jibs at the task!—the ninth meaning of a Greek particle is nothing to the eighth "tone" of a Chinese noun.

Chinese has no grammar, as we know grammar. According to its position in a sentence a word is either noun, adjective, verb or adverb—the word itself remains the same. In this respect Chinese is a "baby" among languages. But, like so many other things that the Celestial has invented and left as he invented, the Chinese tongue has never grown up. And yet, with all its drawbacks, the literary men of the Flowery Land have contrived to make it serve their purpose. But almost all the classical, philosophical, and historical works of the Chinese are written in the queer characters that mean something to the eye only, and cannot be made to mean anything to the ear.

Where the Chinese language—written or spoken—came from nobody knows, any more than they know where the original Chinese themselves came from. But it is probable that the primary Chinese characters existed 5,000 years ago pretty much as they do to-day. They are written in vertical columns, which begin on the right of the paper. The instrument is a brush and a thick solution of Indian ink is the medium—the paper the flimsy material made from the rice straw.

Sparkling Wine.

WE take pleasure in presenting statement showing the importations of the various brands of Champagnes into the United States from January 1st to October 1st., 1900, as follows:—

Imports of Champagne

INTO THE UNITED STATES.

By the Sole Agents of the various brands

From January 1st to Sept. 1st, 1900.

	CASES
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry	*86,082*
Moet & Chandon	28,729
Pommery & Greno	20,393
Heidsieck & Co	7,547
Ruinart, Pere & Fils	6,435
Piper Heidsieck	6,148
Louis Roederer	5,963
Vve. Clicquot	5,040
Perrier-Jouet	3,411
A. DeMontebello & Co	1,367
Ernest Irroy & Co	1,335
Delbeck & Co	1,225
St. Marceaux	1,146
Bouche, Fils & Co	1,054
Gold Lack	555
Various Other Brands	10,704
Total	187,134

Compiled from Custom House Records

The list is compiled from the Custom House records by S. Y. Allair & Son, New York, and is authentic. Figures tell the tale.

We have been asked why it is that the G. H. Mumm people export such large quantities of Champagne, and at the same time retain the good quality. It is answered in this way;—Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. have made it a rule to buy very largely of fine vintages, in order to tide over poorer ones, which accounts for the uniform excellence of their justly celebrated "Extra Dry;" and carrying always an immense stock, they are thus enabled to supply all demands, however large, while maintaining the same high standard and quality of their wine

Only the first pressings of the best grapes from the choicest vineyards in the Champagne District are used by the G. H. Mumm Company, and owing to their great skill in the composition of Cuves, by combining quality, purity and natural dryness with the smallest percentage of alcohol, no other champagnes, no matter what price, can excel their "Extra Dry."

See that you get the G. H. Mumm's with the rose colored metal cap, as shown in the accompanying cut. It is the only genuine G. H Mumm's upon the market. Imported only by us. To be obtained at all grocers, hotels, clubs, and refreshment places in British Columbia.

We have just landed a shipment of 1,000 cases. This, with our present stock, will enable us to supply the demands for the coming season.

PITHER & LEISER, Importers. VICTORIA, B.C.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co.

This house was originally started in 1876 by Mr. Henry Brackman at North Saanich. In 1886 Mr. D. R. Ker was admitted as a partner, and a few years after the present commodious premises were erected at the outer wharf. Shortly after this the business was incorporated into a joint stock company with Mr. Henry Brackman as president and Mr. D. R. Ker as vice-president and general manager.

No opportunity has been lost to keep this institution, both in machinery and advancement, strictly up-to-date.

To handle, to the best advantage, this business, which has now grown to large proportions, branch houses were opened in Vancouver, with Mr. W. H. Ker as manager and in New Westminster with Mr. W. J. Mathers as manager, and no sooner had this been accomplished than it was found, to handle the large business of the interior, which was growing up with the development of the mines, that another centre of supplies was required, and Edmonton, in the Northwest Territories, was selected. At this point a large brick mill, together with the necessary elevators, were constructed.

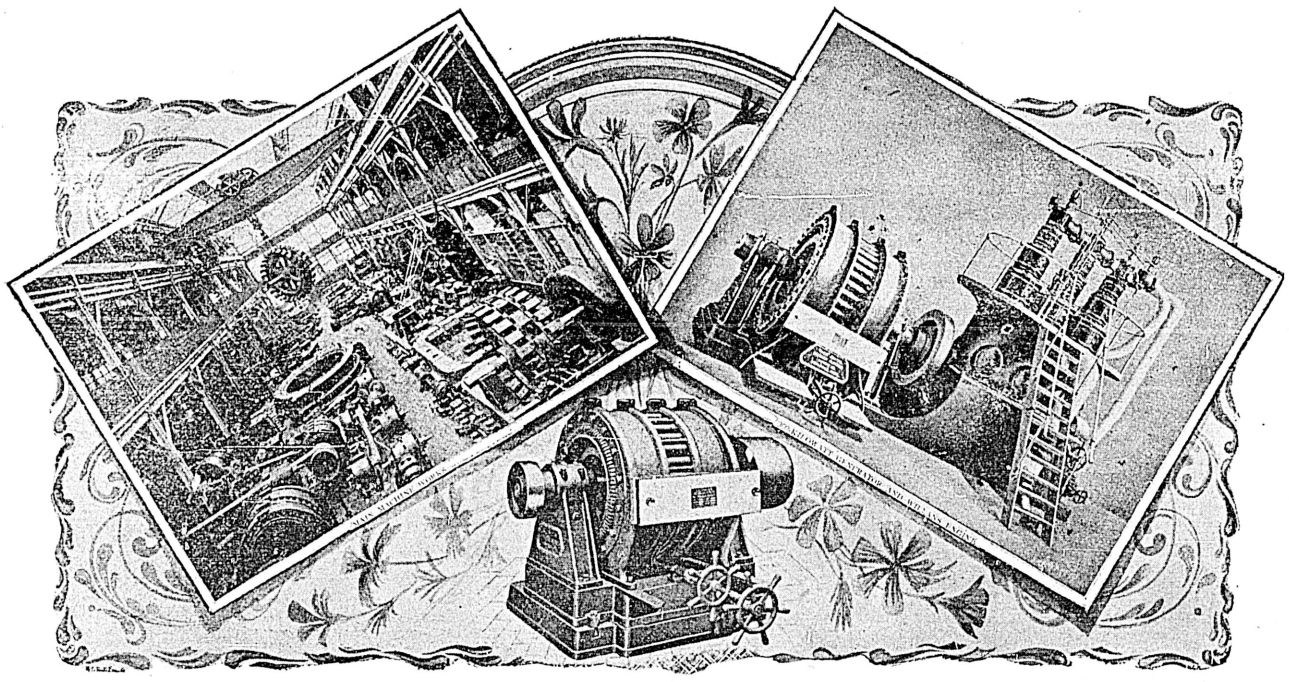
In these days, although only five years ago, very small quantities of grain were exported, but such progress has been made with this wonderfully fertile country that nearly a million bushels were exported last year. To handle this increase in trade the company now operate elevators at all the principal points on the Calgary & Edmonton railway. Shipments are principally made to the Kootenay country, in which district this firm also have branches in Nelson and Rossland, the former under the management of a well known Victorian, Mr. F. B. Gibbs, and the latter in charge of Mr. J. N. Fortin. A considerable quantity of this grain also finds a market at the coast, and has entirely taken the place of the American oats which it was found necessary to import a few years ago to make up the requirements of the trade, as the local product was inadequate.

Special attention has been given to the supplying of the northern goldfields, and, quick to grasp the situation, the Brackman-Ker Milling Co. secured the right to one of the most successful machines for compressing hay into as compact form as possible to enable the miner to take advantage of the very lowest freight rate. Nothing but the best article is used and as a result the principal firms in the Klondike buy exclusively from this house.

The different cereal articles manufactured at the company's mills consist of Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Wheat Flakes, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Graham Flour, Whole Wheat Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour, Rye Meal, Self-Rising Flour, Self-Rising Buckwheat Flour, and Cornmeal, all of which are put up in neat, stylish packages, suitable for the different requirements of the trade and branded with the firm's registered trade mark "B. & K.," which is a sufficient guarantee that any article put up under this brand will be found to be nothing but strictly first class and absolutely pure. So highly recommended are the "B. & K." Rolled Oats that in all places where they have beein entered for competition, notabl yat the World's Fair at Chicago, the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, etc., etc., this firm has been distinguished by receiving the highest award.

The accompanying cut serves to illustrate the splendid display made by this firm at the exhibition which closed in New Westminster a few weeks ago. During the fair thousands of people were given the opportunity of sampling the "B & K." Rolled Oats and Flaked Wheat, cooked and served with cream by an attractive young lady who had charge of this department.

Such a world-wide reputation has this firm for fair and honorable dealings, it recommends itself to all intending purchasers in their line.



The Hinton Electric Company, Victoria.

The historian who some few decades from now, shall attempt to describe the progress of the civilized nations of the human race during the nineteenth century will find no more fascinating subject than the remarkable advance made in the knowledge of electricity, and its appliance to the everyday needs of life—it is the very romance of science—and this advance has been mostly made within the last twenty-five years. True, the telegraph and submarine cable had been operating long prior to that date, but who spoke for a day when electricity should supplant steam as a motive power were for the most part laughed at as idle dreamers. Yet the seemingly impossible has come to pass already, in a great measure, and who shall say, at the present rate of progress, what the next ten years may bring forth?

The most casual observer is impressed with these facts on taking a stroll through the well equipped electrical establishment of the Hinton Electric Company, Ltd., 62 Government St. Victoria, B. C. Victoria, judged by the standard of all lands, is but a babe among cities, though she is older than many western towns; yet here, in this establishment, one sees the most modern appliances, the most recent developments of electrical science, both those required for factory and mine shaft, and those for domestic use.

The firm make a specialty of house wiring. The many-colored shades which soften the glare without dimming the brilliancy of the electric light, give the place the appearance somewhat of the varied hues of the fairy land described in the children's stories. Nor is the ornamental exacted at the expense of the useful. Many of our citizens, by installing electric appliances in their houses, have already discovered the difference in saving of time and work—and time means money—worry and dirt by this, as yet, infant science.

For the larger purposes and heavier work for which electrical energy is now taking the lead, the Hinton Electrical Company are already supplied with material. Being the British Columbia agents of the well known Royal Electric Company, Montreal, they are prepared to furnish and instal the most modern plant up to any size, from the small one or two horse-power motor to the vast machines, which, with the maximum of power and the minimum of expense, handle the work of mines and factories of every kind.

A tolerably reliable evidence of the satisfaction given by the Hinton Electric Company is supplied by the fact that within the past few months they have already installed eight electric elevators in this city, and are now handling contracts for others.

The cleanliness, small risk of danger from fire and other advantages from the use of electrical appliances, are points now being rapidly grasped by a formerly skeptical public. The Hinton Electric Company have taken time by the forelock, and, with true business foresight, have prepared themselves in advance to grapple with the increasing demands of a business already large, although as yet, in its very infancy, compared to what is in store for it in the dim future of this age of science.

John A. Hinton, of Victoria, and George C. Hinton, of the Vancouver branch, are the managing directors of the company.

Electrical supplies of every description, elevators, dynamos, house furnishings, telegraph and telephone apparatus and medical appliances are the chief features of this firm's business.

Notice

Having again taken over the LIVERY STABLES at 100 JOHNSON STREET, we will be pleased to meet our old friends. We have just imported a carload of Saddle and Work Horses. We will keep horses of all kinds For Sale or Exchange. We are also prepared to Board Horses by the day week or month. Give us a call.

Jones & McNeill

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

INSURANCE.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., LTD.,

26 Store Street. - - - Victoria, B. C.

REPRESENTING:

Insurance Company of North America; National Assurance Company of Ireland. (Fire.)
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.; Canton Insurance Office., Ltd.; Nippon Sea and Land Insurance Co., Ltd.; Lloyd's Underwriters (London). (Marine.)
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., of London. (Accident.)